The Nurse's Dictionary

of Medical Terms and Nursing Treatment

Compiled by

Honnor Morten

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THE

NURSE'S DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS AND NURSING TREATMENT

COMPILED FOR THE USE OF NURSES

AND CONTAINING

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL AND NURSING TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS, INSTRUMENTS, DRUGS, DISEASES, ACCIDENTS, TREATMENTS, PHYSIOLOGICAL NAMES, OPERATIONS, FOODS, APPLIANCES, ETC., ETC., ENCOUNTERED IN THE WARD OR SICK-ROOM

BY

HONNOR MORTEN

AUTHOR OF "HOW TO BECOME A NURSE," "MIDWIVES' POCKET BOOK, ETC.
L.O.S. DIPLOMA; HYGIENE CERT., BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON
NURSING CERT., CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL; FORMERLY
LECTURER UNDER THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Fourth and Revised Edition

Fiftieth Thousand

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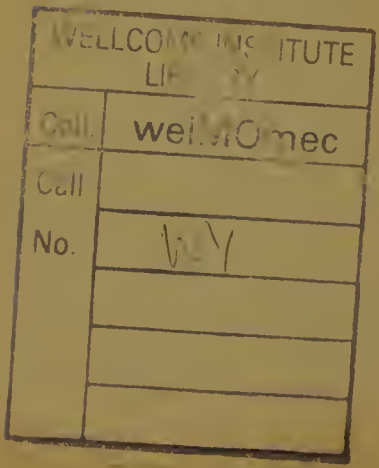


PREFACE TO FOURTH EDITION.

The compiler desires to heartily thank those who sent in corrections of the former editions of this little pocket-book. The present edition is revised and enlarged; at the same time the aim has still been towards brevity and simplicity, and nurses are warned that this volume is merely meant to be used at the bedside for temporary reference, until there is time to look up fuller works on the different subjects.

Some help is given towards pronunciation. New medical words are constantly being coined, but if nurses will notice the roots given, and remember that the principal terminations are: *algia*, pain; *cele*, tumour; *ectomy*, cutting; *itis*, inflammation; *oid*, resemblance; *oma*, tumour; *rhage*, overflow; and *trophy*, nourishment, they ought to be able to master all new terms. Some tables are also given on pages vii and viii.

Richmond,
July, 1900.

FLUID MEASURE.

1 Minim = 1 Drop (m)

60 Minims = 1 Drachm (ʒ) = 1 Teaspoonful.

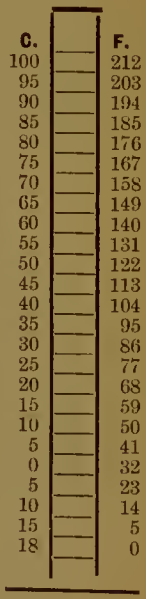
8 Drachms = 1 Ounce (℥) = 2 Tablespoonfuls.

20 Ounces = 1 Pint (o)

COMPARISON OF CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT THERMOMETRIC SCALES.

To convert degrees **F.** into degrees **C.** deduct 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9.

To convert degrees **C.** into degrees **F.** multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32 to the result.



TABLES OF COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, ETC.

Measures of Length (Unit Mètre).

Equal to	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fath'ms	Mi
Millimètre - -	0·03937	0·003	0·001	0·000	0·0
Centimètre - -	0·39371	0·032	0·010	0·005	0·0
Décimètre - -	3·93708	0·328	0·109	0·064	0·0
Mètre - - -	39·37079	3·280	1·093	0·546	0·0
Décamètre - -	393·70790	32·808	10·936	5·468	0·0
Hectomètre - -	3937·07900	328·089	109·363	54·681	0·0
Kilomètre - -	39370·79000	3280·899	1093·633	546·816	0·6
Myriamètre - -	393707·90000	32808·991	10936·330	5468·165	6·2

Measures of Weight (Unit Gramme).

Equal to	Grains.	Troy Oz.	Avoir.Lb.	Cwt.—112 Lb.	To —2 Cw
Milligramme -	0·01543	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·0
Centigramme -	0·15432	0·000	0·000	0·000	0·0
Décigramme -	1·54323	0·003	0·000	0·000	0·0
Gramme - -	15·43235	0·032	0·002	0·000	0·0
Décagramme -	154·32349	0·321	0·022	0·000	0·0
Hectogramme -	1543·23488	3·215	0·220	0·001	0·0
Kilogramme -	15432·34880	32·150	2·204	0·019	0·0
Myriagramme -	154323·48800	321·507	22·046	0·196	0·0

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 Grains	1	Scruple	*scr.*
3 Scruples	1	Dram	*dr.*
8 Drams	1	Ounce	*oz.*
12 Ounces	1	Pound	*lb.*

THE NURSE'S DICTIONARY.

A.

ää—An abbreviation of *Ana* (of each), used in prescribing.

Abdo'men. The belly; the cavity between the chest and the groins. In abdominal injuries and operations a nurse has usually to keep her patient at rest, and watch for signs of peritonitis.

Abdom'inal Preg'nancy. Fœtation in the abdomen.

Abdu'cent Nerves. The 6th pair of cranial nerves.

Abduc'tor. A muscle which draws a limb from the median line of the body.

Ablacta'tion. Cessation of suckling by a mother.

Abla'tion. Taking away, excision.

Abnor'mal. Irregular, unusual.

Abortifa'cients. Drugs used to procure abortion.

Abor'tion. Miscarriage before 6th month.

Ab'scess. A collection of pus in a cavity, the result of inflammation. If it disappears without being opened, it is said to be *dispersed*. An abscess wound should contract, and the edges sink; the pus should be inodorous, and moderately liquid.

Absin'thism. Chronic poisoning from indulgence in absinthe. Hallucinations, restlessness at night, and even epileptiform seizures may follow.

Abs. Febr. *Absente febre*, in the absence of fever.

Absorb'ents. Gauze and other dressings which suck up moisture.

Abster'gents. Lotions used to cleanse sores.

Abstrac'ta. Dry powder, twice the strength of the crude drug.

A.C. An abbreviation of *ante cibum*, before food.

Ac'arus. Skin parasite; the itch animalcule.

Accouch'eur. An obstetrician *accoucheuse*, a midwife.

Ac'eta. Solutions of medicines in vinegar.

Acetan'ilide. An antipyretic.

Aceph'alocyst. The bladder-worm.

A.C.E. Mixture. An anæsthetic; 1 part alcohol, 2 parts chloroform, and 3 parts ether.

Aceph'alous. Without a head.

Acetab'ulum. The cup-like socket into which the head of the femur fits.

Acet'ic Acid. The acid of vinegar.

Achil'les Tendon. The large tendon going down to the heel.

Acho'lia. Absence of bile; occurring in jaundice, &c.

Achro'ma. A colourless state of the skin.

Ac'id. A substance capable of uniting with alkalies, which when liquid has a sour taste, and turns blue litmus paper red. Vinegar and lemon juice are acids.

Ac'ne. Inflammation of the glands of the skin, causing the formation of little pustules; usually seen on the faces of those approaching maturity. Plain diet; no alcohol.

Ac'onite. A poisonous plant, sometimes used as a cardiac sedative. It increases perspiration,

Acou'meter. An instrument used to measure hearing.

Ac'rid. Sharp, burning.

Acro'mion. Prominent part of the scapula over the shoulder joint.

Acrot'ic. Pertaining to the glands of the skin.

Actinomyco'sis. Disease of the jaw, lungs, or intestines, caused by the presence of the ray fungus.

Actual Cau'tery. Burning living tissue with red or white hot iron.

Acupres'sure. Arrest of bleeding by means of long pins, passed across the course of the artery.

Acupunc'ture. Insertion of needles to treat certain diseases.

Acute'. Term applied to a severe but short attack of disease.

Adam's Operation. Section of neck of femur.

Addison's Disease. A severe disease of the supra-renal capsule causing incurable anæmia and a bronzed state of the skin. Light nourishing food will probably be ordered; the diet is of the utmost importance.

Adduc'tor. A muscle which draws towards the median line of the body.

Ad effect. *Ad effectum*, until effectual.

Aden'ocele. Glandular tumour.

Ad'enoid. Resembling a gland. Commonly applied to a tissue in the throat, which when swollen forms adenoid vegetations. Operation for removal common.

Adenot'omy. Incision of a gland.

Adhe'sion. The process by which tissues unite.

A'deps. Lard.

Adiaphoret'ic. Reducing perspiration.

Ad'ipose. Fatty.

Ad'juvant. A secondary ingredient in a prescription, aiding the chief drug.

Ad lib. Abbreviation of *ad libitum*, at pleasure.

Admov. *Admoveatur*, apply.

Adnex'a. Appendages.

Adoles'cence. The period between puberty and maturity. From 14 to 25 in a man, 12 to 21 in a woman.

Adst. Febr. When the fever is present.

Adult'. A person who has passed the age of maturity.

Adventi'tia. External coat of a blood-vessel.

Adynam'ic. Wanting power, weak.

Ædæoi'tis. Inflammation of the genitals.

Ægobronchoph'ony. A bleating sound heard on auscultation; a symptom of pleuro-pneumonia.

Æqua'tor Oc'uli. The line formed by the lids when the eyes are closed; or the greatest circle that can be drawn upon the eyeball.

Aero'bic. Requiring free oxygen or air to support life.

Æsthet'ica. Disorders of sensation.

Æ'tas. Age.

Ætiol'ogy. The science of the causation of disease.

Af'ferent. Conveying from surface to centre; applied to the lymphatic vessels, and nerves.

Affu'sion. Pouring water upon the body as a remedy.

After-birth. The placenta, cord, and membranes as expelled after labour.

After-pains. Pains from uterine contraction following labour.

Agalac'tia. Lack of milk in a mother.

Ag'aric. A species of fungi used as a medicine in epilepsy, skin diseases and night sweats.

Agene'sia. Impotence, sexual imperfection.

Ageu'sia. Loss of power to taste.

Aggred. Febr. While the fever is coming on.

Agomphi'asis. Looseness of the teeth.

Agraph'ia. Loss of power to express ideas in writing.

Agrippi'nus (Partus). Foot presentation in labour.

A'gue. An intermittent fever attended by alternate hot and shivering fits. If the fits occur every 24 hours it is called quotidian ague; if every 48 hours, tertian ague; if 72 hours, a quartan; if 96 hours, a quintan. The temperature record during the hot and cold fits is very important. Quinine is given as a medicine or by injection.

Air Bed. A mattress made of india-rubber and filled with air.

Air Cushions. Cushions of various shapes made of india-rubber and filled with air.

Ala'lia. Defect of speech caused by paralysis.

Albi'no. A person with white hair, fair skin, and pink eyes; caused by pigmentary deficiency.

Albu'go. White spot on the cornea of the eye.

Albu'mins. A group of proteid substances.

Albu'minoid Disease. Amyloid degeneration.

Albuminu'ria. A disease of the kidneys, marked by the appearance of albumin (a substance resembling white of egg) in the urine. Bright's disease. *Test for albumin:* the application of heat gives an opacity that does not clear on the addition of nitric acid.

Al'bumose. A substance intermediate between an albumin and a peptone, formed in gastric digestion.

Albumosu'ria. Presence of albumose in the urine.

Al'coholism. A morbid state produced by excessive drinking of wines or spirits. Watch for delirium tremens and morning vomiting.

Al'dehyde. A volatile, pungent anæsthetic.

Alem'broth. A compound of mercury and ammonium chloride; disinfectant. Used to impregnate wool, gauze, lint, and bandages for surgical dressings; such dressings are usually coloured blue to be easily distinguished from others.

Alexander's Operation. In gynæcology, shortening the round ligaments. Antiseptic dressing. Watch the after temperature.

Alex'ins. Albuminous cell substances supposed to have germicidal properties.

Alge'sia. Extreme sensibility to pain.

Alimen'tary Canal. The tube through which the food passes from the mouth to the anus.

Ali'quant. As much as.

Al'kali. A substance which combines with an acid forming a salt. Turns red litmus paper to blue. Ammonia, soda and potash are alkalies.

Al'kaloid. An organic substance having some of the properties of an alkali, especially that of combining with an acid. Morphine and quinine are alkaloids.

Allantotox'icon. A poisonous substance which develops in putrefying sausages.

Allingham's Clamp. A hæmorrhoidal clamp with circular tips. Allingham's name is also given to a rectum speculum with plug, four-bladed speculum, various knives, and fistula scissors and director combined.

Al'oes. Inspissated juice of the aloe, astringent and cathartic.

Alope'cia. Absence of hair, baldness.

Al'terative. A remedy which changes nutrition by an unknown process.

Alt. dieb. Abbreviation of *alterna diebus*, every other day.

Alt. horis. Abbreviation of *alterna horis*, every other hour.

Alt. noct. Abbreviation of *alterna nocte*, every other night.

Al'um. Sulphate of alumina and potassa. Very astringent, slightly emetic. Alum dusted on wounds acts as a styptic, and arrests bleeding. Salts of alumina used as a non-volatile antiseptic.

Alve'oli. The sockets of the teeth.

Amal'gam. An alloy of mercury and some other metals applied to the rubbing cushions of electric machines.

Amauro'sis. Blindness of unknown cause, generally complete.

Ambidex'ter. Equally skilful with each hand.

Amblyo'pia. Indistinct vision; approaching blindness.

Ambula'tory. Relating to walking. Moving about.

Ambus'ta. Blisters caused by burns.

Amenorrhœ'a. Abnormal absence of the menses.

Amen'tia. Absence of intellect, idiotcy.

Ametro'pia. Defective vision due to abnormal form or refractive power of the eye.

Ammo'nia. A volatile alkali with a pungent odour. Stimulant, also used as an expectorant. Chloride of ammonium is often given as an inhalation, when it generally falls to the nurse's share to charge the inhaler.

Amne'sia. Loss of memory.

Am'nion. The sac directly encircling the fœtus in utero.

Amniot'ic Fluid. *See* Liquor Amnii.

Amp. Large.

Ampère. Unit of measure of strength of electric current.

Ampho'ric Res'onance. A sound heard on auscultation like that produced by blowing into a decanter.

Amputa'tion. The removal of a limb or organ. It is termed primary if performed immediately after the injury; secondary if performed later. A nurse should note the number of ligatures and sutures used. The strapping to keep the flaps together should be ½ inch broad for forearm to 1½ inch for thigh. The stump should be kept raised, and with no clothes weighing on it. Watch constantly for bleeding or collapse.

Am'yl. A radical composed of carbon and hydrogen. Amyl nitrite is sometimes inhaled (5 drops on lint) in angina pectoris, epilepsy, &c.; it should be given when the patient is lying down. Amylene is an anæsthetic not often used.

Am'yloid Degenera'tion. Degeneration of tissues of blood-vessels, spleen, liver, &c. which become wax-like.

Amyotroph'ic. Pertaining to muscular atrophy.

Anacrot'ic. Term applied to a pulse which vibrates at its greatest expansion; marked on the upward line by the sphygmograph.

Anæ'mia. A deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood, generally accompanied by pallor of the face and palpitation of the heart. Note the dress of the patient, if tight, and the state of the bowels. Blaud's Pills, which contain iron, are often given.

Anæsthe'sia. Absence of sensation, loss of feeling.

Anæsthet'ic. An agent which produces insensibility. Before a patient is put under an anæsthetic the nurse must see that he has nothing in his mouth (false teeth must be removed), and that all clothing is loose. No solid food must be taken by the patient for 4 hours before the anæsthetic is given. Watch if the patient becomes livid, or the breathing shallow and irregular; these are dangerous symptoms.

Anal'gen. Drug used to allay pain. Watch for nausea, tremor or rash; especially if given to children.

Analge'sia. Diminished sensibility to pain.

Anaphrodis'iac. An agent which diminishes sexual desire.

Anasar'ca. Accumulation of serum in the tissues.

Anat'omy. The knowledge of the structure of the body, learnt by dissection. Deals with the skeleton, muscles, &c., and is generally taught in connection with surgical nursing.

Ancone'us. A small extensor muscle of the forearm.

Anerythop'sia. Blind to the colour red.

An'eurism. A tumour of an artery due to its local dilatation usually with rupture of the internal and middle coats. The treatment aims at producing coagulation of the blood in the aneurism, as a rule. The nurse may be called on to apply compression by the fingers. Sudden death is frequent in these cases, and the nurse has to keep the patient absolutely at rest.

Angi'na Pec'toris. A disease characterised by sense of suffocation, with pain at the heart. The attacks are sudden, the patient must not be left alone, and the prescribed remedies must always be at hand.

Angio'ma. A tumour composed of blood-vessels.

Anhæmato'sis. Defective blood formation.

Anhidro'sis. Deficiency of perspiration.

Anhy'drous. Without water.

Ankyloblepha'ron. Adhesion of the edges of the eyelids.

Ankylo'sis. An immovable state of a joint.

An'ode. Positive electrode by which the current leaves the battery.

An'odyne. A remedy to procure relief from pain, such as opium.

Anor'chous. Absence of testes, or one in whom they have not descended.

Anorex'ia. Lack of appetite, abhorrence of food.

Anos'mia. Loss of sense of smell.

Antarthrit'ic. Tending to prevent or cure gout.

Anteflex'ion. A bending forward, as of the uterus. An intra-uterine stem, or uterine sound, may be passed.

Ante'rior Tib'ial Ar'tery. The artery from the knee to the ankle behind the tibia.

Anthelmin'tics. Remedies for intestinal worms.

Anthraco'sis. Carbuncular disease or deposit of particles of carbon in the lung.

An'thrax. A carbuncle. Now generally means the disease produced by the bacillus of anthrax. Malignant pustule.

Anthypnot'ic. An agent to prevent sleep.

An'tidote. The corrective to a poison; thus alkalies are given in cases of poisoning by acids.

Antife'brin. A white crystalline powder, used to reduce temperature. Dose, gr. iii. to xv. To be used with caution: may cause alarming symptoms and even death.

Antimo'nii et Potas'sii Tar'tras. Tartar emetic, used as a cardiac depressant and to promote perspiration. Poison. Antidote, tea or tannic acid.

Antiperiod'ic. An agent to prevent the regular return of certain symptoms. Thus quinine is used in ague as an antiperiodic.

Antiphlogis'tic. Relieving inflammation.

Antipyret'ic. A remedy for high temperature.

Antipy'rin. A drug, used in the form of a white powder, to reduce high temperature. It begins to act' in 15 minutes Causes perspiration, and, in rare cases, cardiac weakness. Caution: may cause alarming symptoms.

Antisep'tic. Opposed to putrefaction or septic infection. Antiseptics prevent the growth and multiplication of microorganisms, and usually kill them. The term is commonly used as synonymous with "disinfectants". A nurse has much to do with the proper use of antiseptics, especially in surgical cases. Iodoform, carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, salicylic acid, chlorine, formalin, terebene, eucalyptus, thymol, Condy's fluid and Jeyes' fluid are the most common antiseptics. Strict attention must be paid to all orders given in connection with the use of

these agents, and in every case a nurse must rinse her hands in some disinfectant both before and after dressing a wound.

Antito.x'ins. Agents opposed to poisons. Chiefly applied to the serum injections used to counteract diphtheria, &c.

Antisep'tic Spray. An apparatus consisting of a lamp, boiler, and jar containing carbolic, used to throw a spray during operations, or the dressing of wounds.

Antitra'gus. The prominence of the lower portion of the external ear.

An'trum. A cave; applied to the maxillary sinus, &c.

An'uria. Suppression of urine.

A'nus. The lower termination of the rectum, the opening through which fæcal matter is discharged. An artificial anus is an opening made into some higher portion of the intestinal canal, when for some reason the proper anus is absent or useless. The operations to make an artificial anus are enterotomy or colotomy.

Aor'ta. The large artery rising from the left side of the heart, and supplying blood to the whole body.

Aor'tic Valve. The upper valve on right side of the heart.

Aper'ient. A mild purgative medicine, such as cascara, usually given at bed-time.

Apha'sia. Speechlessness, often caused by cerebral lesion.

Apho'nia. Loss of voice, due to fault in vocal cords.

Aphrodis'iac. An agent which increases sexual power.

Aph'thæ. Small white ulcers in the mouth; the "thrush" of infants. The nurse must watch for intestinal derangement. The mouth of the infant must be cleaned with borax, or some similar preparation, after each nursing, and bottles, &c., must be cared for. Lack of cleanliness is nearly always the cause of thrush.

Apla'sia. Heart weakness, together with anæmia and imperfect uterine development.

Apnœ'a. Suspended respiration. Sometimes seen in chloroform administration.

Apomor'phine. A prompt emetic; used also in small doses as an expectorant. Sometimes given hypodermically; dose, one-fifteen to one-tenth of a grain.

Aponeuro'sis. A tendon-like fibrous tissue, found at the joints.

Apoph'ysis. A normal bony protuberance.

Ap'oplexy. Sudden insensibility from pressure on the brain. Paralysis of one side of the body, stertorous breathing. The patient is kept recumbent, with ice to head, and a purga-

tive is usually given. Note if the pulse grows weak and the surface cold. Great variations of temperature, with giddiness, may point to another fit coming on.

Apos'tatis. An abscess.

Apostax'ls. Discharge; as from a tumour, or bleeding from the nose.

Appendlci'tis. Inflammation of the appendix. May need surgical interference, or may lead to peritonitis. Instruments as for abdominal section. Most careful nursing.

Appen'dix Vermifor'mis. A worm-like tube from one to five inches. A rudiment of the lengthened cæcum; or, according to Darwin, a relic of the lower form of life from which we have sprung.

Applic. Abbreviation of *applicetur*, let there be applied.

Apyrex'ia. An intermission of fever.

A'qua. Water: the abbreviation is *aq.*, while *aq. bull.* stands for boiling water; *aq. dist.*, distilled water; and *aq. mar.* for sea water.

A'qua For'tis. Nitric acid. A powerful corrosive used in testing. Must be used with care, for if it comes in contact with the fingers it causes a burn. Antidotes: magnesia, milk.

Aq'ueduct. Certain canals of the body, such as the fallopian.

A'queous Hu'mor. Fluid in the eye between the cornea and the iris.

Arach'noid. A web-like membrane of the brain.

Ar'bor Vi'tæ. Tree-like appearance of the cerebellum and cervix uteri.

Ar'cus Senl'lis. An opaque circle round the cornea, occurring in the aged.

Are'ola. The brown circle about the nipple of the breast.

Are'olar Tissue. Filmy connective tissue of the body.

Areom'eter. An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of fluids; a hydrometer.

Argen'ti Nl'tras. Nitrate of silver. Given in jaundice, &c. Watch if the gums become discoloured.

Argyll-Robertson Pupil. Pupil of eye which does not vary when subjected to light, but contracts for near vision.

Arhyth'mlc. Without rhythm; applied to the pulse.

Ar'nica. A cardiac stimulant. Tincture of arnica is used for bruises as a local stimulant.

Ar'rowroot. A nutritive starch food. To prepare, mix two teaspoonfuls of the flour in a little cold milk, add half a pint of hot milk, boil for five minutes, stirring all the time; sweeten and flavour to taste.

Ar'senic. A poison: given frequently, in the shape of a white powder, in skin diseases.

Should be given after food. Report at once if the tongue gets a white fur, or diarrhœa or gastric pains commence. Antidotes for overdose: magnesia, with tincture of iron, chalk and water, milk.

Arteri'tis. Inflammation of the arteries.

Ar'tery. A tube which conveys the purified blood from the heart to the capillaries. Bleeding from an artery is bright red, and flows in jets. A nurse should know the points at which it is possible to arrest bleeding by pressure on the artery; in every case this point is nearer the heart than the site of injury. In amputation, &c., the severed arteries are tied with ligatures of silk or catgut.

Arthral'gia. Gout, rheumatism in the joints.

Arthrec'tomy. Erasion of a joint.

Arthri'tis. Gout, inflammation of the joints.

Artic'ular. Relating to the joints; the articulation of a skeleton is the manner in which the bones are joined together.

Artic'ulo Mor'tis. In act of dying.

Artificial Sponges. Absorbent wool enclosed in antiseptic gauze, and used instead of a sponge.

Aryt'enoid. The term applied to two funnel-shaped cartilages and two glands of the larynx.

Asaph'ia. Defective speech, want of clearness.

As'caris. A genus of worm found in the human body. Ascaris lumbricœdes, long round worm; ascaris vermicularis, thread-worm.

Asci'tes. Dropsy of the abdomen.

Asep'tic. Free from putrefaction. In aseptic surgery all instruments, dressings, &c., are sterilised by heat before use.

Asphyx'ia. Pulselessness; suspended animation, particularly from suffocation.

Aspira'tion. The operation of drawing off fluids from the body by means of an aspirator: this instrument consists of a hollow exploring needle fixed to a tube, which connects it with a bottle; the bottle in its turn is connected with an exhausting pump. There are two stopcocks at the head of the bottle, one to each connection. The air in the bottle is exhausted, and the needle is plunged into that part of the body where the fluid has congregated. The duty of the nurse is to have a second bottle at hand in case the first is not large enough to contain all the fluid, and to measure and note the amount of fluid withdrawn. She should also have ready

a flannel bandage, 12 inches broad, lint, sticking-plaster, hot water, sponges, pins, and brandy. After treatment, rest, light stimulating diet.

Assafœt'ida. An antispasmodic, chiefly given in hysteria. Strong unpleasant smell.

Asteato'sis. Deficient action of sebaceous glands.

Asthe'nia. Failure of strength, debility.

Astheno'pia. Weak-sightedness.

Asth'ma. A nervous disease marked by paroxysms of difficult breathing, with sense of suffocation. Asthma is generally chronic, and not dangerous till other complications ensue. The duty of the nurse is to have any inhalations or medicines ordered always at hand, in case an attack comes on: also to note the sputum. The patient must be kept strictly to the diet ordered, as this has great effect in mitigating the spasms. Don't coddle.

Astig'matism. Inequality in the refractive power of the eye.

Astrag'alus. The ankle bone.

Astrin'gent. A medicine which causes contraction and arrests functions, such as tannin.

At'avism. The recurrence of some hereditary peculiarity which has skipped a generation or generations.

Atax'y. Irregularity; applied to the pulse, and to certain fevers. *See also* LOCOMOTOR ATAXY.

Atelec'tasis. Imperfect dilation of the lungs of the fœtus.

Athero'ma. A soft pap-like tumour; also fatty degeneration of the blood-vessels.

At'las. First cervical vertebra.

At'ony. Wanting in muscular tone or vigour; weakness.

Atre'sia. Absence of a natural passage.

A'trium. The chamber of the heart which receives the venous blood.

At'ropine. The active principle of belladonna. Used as a sedative in asthma, neuralgia, spasms, &c. Used hypodermically to check sweating, &c. Applied to the eye, it soothes and causes enlargement of the pupil. It is a poison. Antidotes: sulphate of zinc as an emetic, ammonia and stimulants.

At'rophy. Wasting; one limb or organ of the body is often afflicted with atrophy without the other parts suffering.

Attol'lens. A muscle which raises.

At'trahens. A muscle which draws forward.

Au'diphone. A fan-shaped instrument held against the teeth to increase hearing, *via* the cranial bones.

Audi'tion. Sense of hearing.

Au'ra. A sense of rising air, a premonitory symptom of an epileptic fit. Also applied to an electric breeze.

Au'ricle. The external ear; also the two uppermost chambers of the heart are called the left and right auricles. A small gold instrument worn in the ear to aid hearing is also termed an auricle.

Au'riscope. An instrument fitted with a speculum for examining the internal ear.

Au'rium Tin'nitus. Ringing sound in the ear.

Ausculta'tion. Listening to sounds of the body for the purpose of diagnosis. For immediate auscultation the ear is placed directly against the body, for mediate auscultation a stethoscope is used. The sounds heard are called rhonchi, and are either (1) crepitous, (2) mucous, (3) sonorous, (4) sibilant, or (5) crackling. A nurse should learn to use the stethoscope by personal application; she will then know the normal sounds of the heart: a sound like that of gentle breathing is heard with the impulse of the heart, there is a short sharp sound as the heart falls back, and then a pause; then the first long sound comes again. A nurse should also be able to note the crackling sound of the lungs in pneumonia; and a monthly nurse must learn the sound of the placenta, and the double pulsation of the heart of the fœtus.

Au'toplasty. Reparation of lost tissue by means of healthy tissue taken from another part of the patient's body.

Au'topsy. A post-mortem examination, or examination after death.

Axil'la. The arm-pit.

Ax'illary Artery. The artery of the arm-pit, connecting the subclavian and brachial arteries.

Ax'is. The second cervical vertebra.

Axun'gia. Lard prepared as an ointment.

Azotu'ria. Excess of urea in the urine.

B.

Bacil'lus. A genus of bacteria, including the rod-like and oval forms. *See* BACTERIA.

Back Stroke. The diastolic impulse of the heart.

Bacte'ria. A group of very small vegetable organisms, consisting of single cells which multiply by transverse division. They obtain nutriment from dead organic matter which they decompose, and are the causes of fermentation and putrefaction. Those which are in the form of short rods or ovoids are generally called bacilli

those which are minute spheres are called cocci, and those which are more or less spiral or corkscrew-like in shape are called spirilla. There are many species, of which a few cause disease in man or animals, and are therefore called pathogenic. The most important of these now known, are the bacillus of anthrax, the bacillus of tuberculosis, the bacillus of diphtheria, the bacillus of typhoid fever, the spirillum of Asiatic cholera, the bacillus of influenza, the bacillus of plague, and the various forms of cocci which produce inflammation, suppuration, erysipelas, septicæmia, pneumonia, gonorrhœa, &c.

Baker's Itch. An eczematous disease occurring on the hands of bakers from constant irritation.

Balani'tis. Inflammation of the glans penis, causing purulent discharge.

Balbu'ties. Stammering.

Ballotte'ment. The falling back of the fœtus when pushed upwards by the finger; a sign of mid-pregnancy.

Bal'neum. *Baln.*, abbreviated. A bath. *Tepidum*, warm, or 85 degs. to 95 degs. Fahr., immersion for fourteen minutes. *Calidum*, hot, or 98 degs. to 105 degs. Fahr., immersion for ten minutes. *Frigidum*, cold, or 60 degs. to 70 degs. Fahr., immersion for five minutes. A nurse must always prepare the bath before the patient is put into it, and always use the bath thermometer. The temperature of a vapour bath may rise as high as 110 degs. Fahr.

Bal'sam of Peru. Used to heal slight scratches, &c., especially cracked nipples.

Band'ages. The usual form of bandage is the roller, or long strip of linen rolled tightly into a cylindrical form. The arm bandage should be 2 inches wide and 6 yards long; the leg bandage, 3 inches wide and 8 yards long; the rib bandage, 6 inches wide and 6 yards long. The triangular bandage is the shape of a large handkerchief folded with two opposite points together. The T bandage is formed of two bits of a roller bandage, the one being tacked to the centre of the other, so that they look like a capital T. Bandages are made of calico, flannel, or domette, the last a light, open, woollen material. India-rubber bandages are used for ulcers and other surgical cases. The nurse must learn by practice to apply all bandages neatly, and so as to give equal pressure.

Barba'does Leg. Elephantiasis, swelling and enlargement of the leg.

Ba'rium. A poisonous metal. Used medicinally as an alterative.

Bark. A term sometimes applied to Peruvian bark, from which quinine is derived.

Bar'ley Water. A drink for invalids. Two ounces of barley to two quarts of water: boil down to one quart, strain, flavour with lemon, or add sugar if desired.

Barnes Dilator. A fiddle-shaped rubber bag used to dilate the cervix uteri.

Bar'ton's Fracture. Oblique fracture of the lower end of the radius.

Ba'sedow's Disease. Exophthalmic goitre.

Base'ment Mem'brane. A very fine membrane beneath the epithelium.

Basil'ic. The name of a vein of the upper arm.

Bat'tey's Operation. Removal of both ovaries by abdominal section, when the ovaries are not themselves diseased.

Bat'tery. A collection of jars for generating electricity.

B. d. Abbreviation of *bis diem*, twice a day.

Bdellom'eter. An instrument used as a substitute for a leech.

Beber'ine. A tonic, sometimes used as a substitute for quinine.

Bed-sore. A sore caused on the buttocks, heels or shoulders by constant pressure on the bed. They arise in long illnesses if the nurse is not very careful, and are specially likely to occur in cases of spinal injury. If a case is likely to be a long one, each morning after washing the patient, rub some spirit, such as methylated spirits or whisky, on to the parts of the skin which show redness, particularly the lower part of the back, then dust with powdered starch. Change the patient's position as often as possible. It is usually a sign of bad nursing when bed-sores appear, and they must be immediately reported to the doctor, who will probably order zinc dressing, and have the patient put on a water pillow.

Beef-tea. A stimulant and food for the sick. Cut one pound of lean gravy beef into small pieces, put in a jar with one pint of tepid water and a half teaspoonful of salt. Stand in a moderate oven for two hours, strain, let it cool, and take the fat off; heat and serve.

Belladon'na. A drug used to soothe pain; to check sweating and the secretion of milk. *See* ATROPINE.

Bell's Paral'ysis. Facial motor paralysis.

Bellows Sound. A puffing sound of the heart heard on auscultation, called also "bruit de soufflet".

Benzo'ic Acid. An alterative and expectorant. Also antiseptic and diuretic. Given chiefly in liver cases.

Beri-beri. An acute Indian disease, causing great weakness, anæmia and dropsy.

Bi. Abbreviation of *bismuth.*

Bi'ceps. The two-headed muscles in front of the humerus.

Bicus'pids. Eight teeth, next to the molars.

Bid'et. A small bath on three legs, used in self-injection.

Bigas'ter. Double-bellied, a term applied to certain muscles.

Bile. The secretion of the liver; greenish, bitter and viscid. To test for *biliary colouring matter*, pour a few drops of the urine on a white plate, and add a few drops of nitric acid, when, if the colouring matter be present, a play of colours—violet, green and red will occur.

Bilhar'zia. A parasitic fluke found in the blood supply of the liver.

Bil'iary Ducts. Canals of liver which convey the bile.

Bil'ious. Digestive disturbance arising from irregular biliary secretion.

Bilru'bin. The colouring matter of bile.

Bind'er. A broad band passed tightly round the abdomen after child-birth. An ordinary round towel, or a piece of flannel the length and breadth will do for the mother. The infant needs a fine flannel or twilled binder, 4 inches broad, and long enough to go well round the body and overlap.

Binoc'ular. Relating to both eyes.

Bi'os. The Greek word for life; hence sometimes "bionomy" is used instead of physiology; "biostatistics" for vital statistics, &c.

Bipa'rous. Bearing twins.

Bis Hor. Abbreviation of *bis horis*, every two hours.

Bis Ind. Twice a day.

Bis'muth. A metal, the salts of which are used in medicine as a stomachic sedative and tonic. Causes black stools. Over-dose poisons.

Bis'toury. A small surgical knife for making incisions, usually curved.

Black Draught. Purge, containing senna, &c.

Blad'der. The sac which holds the urine. Sudden injury to the bladder, such as rupture, is generally followed by shock. To procure perfect rest for the patient and to measure the urine are points for special attention from the nurse. The Latin term for the bladder is *vesica.*

Blair's Gout Pills. Contain ground colchicum. Use with care.

Blas'toderm. Germinal membrane of ovum.

Blaud's Pills. Contain iron. Given in anæmia, &c.

Bleb. The raised skin caused by blistering.

Blennisth'mia. Catarrh of the pharynx.

Blennorrhœ'a. Discharge of mucus from the urethra; gonorrhœa.

Blenophthal'mia. Catarrh of the conjunctiva.

Blephari'tis. Purulent ophthalmia. Terms commencing "bleph" refer to the eyelids.

Blight. Slight paralysis of one side of the face.

Blind-spot. Point where the optic nerve enters the retina: it is absolutely blind.

Blister. An agent producing a vesicle containing serum; usually a blistering fluid or a plaster (cantharides). The nurse generally is entrusted to apply the blister; the part must first be washed with soap and warm water, and the plaster fastened lightly with two narrow strips of strapping; or, if fluid is used, outline the spot with olive oil to prevent the fluid spreading; paint on with a camel's hair brush. A blister takes from six to twelve hours to rise. To dress, snip the most pendent part of the bleb, and let the serum run out into a receiver, or a bunch of absorbent wool. Apply the ointment ordered.

Blood-casts. Microscopic filaments of coagulated blood found in the urine.

Boil. Popular name for a small tumour or furunculus. Generally incision, followed by hot boracic fomentations.

Bolus. A very large pill; abbreviation, *bol.*

Bom'bus. Beating sound in the ears.

Bone. The compact tissue forming the skeleton.

Borac'ic Acid. A mild antiseptic in the form of white crystals, used to impregnate lint and wool, which are coloured pink to distinguish them. Makes a good eye-wash for infants.

Bo'rax. Boracic acid and soda: used as an antiseptic, and as a soothing drug in diseases of the throat, nares, &c. Also to promote catamenial discharge.

Borboryg'mus. Rumbling in the intestines.

Botal's Fora'men. An oval opening in the heart of the fœtus.

Bothrioceph'alus. The broad tape-worm.

Botulis'mus. Sausage poisoning.

Bou'gie. A slender instrument for dilating contracted passages, made of metal, elastic-gum, whalebone or cat-gut.

Boulllon. French term for broth.

Bourdonet. A roll of lint used to keep open an incised wound.

Boutonnière's Operation. Buttonhole incision for urethral stricture.

Bra'chial Artery. The artery of the upper arm.

Breg'ma. The anterior fontanelle—space in infants' skull where the parietal bones join the frontal.

Bright's Disease. Disease of the kidney, associated with albuminuria, and often with dropsy. The treatment may include vapour baths, hot packs, cupping, sponging, the injection of pilocarpine, and other methods of increasing perspiration, which the nurse must attend to. The urine must be measured, tested for albumin, and examined for casts and epithelium. The diet ordered must be strictly adhered to. Uræmic fits, and, rarely, mental disturbance, should be watched for. Renal disease and nephritis are other terms for kidney disease.

Bro'mides. In large doses are valuable hypnotics; in small doses they lessen cerebral excitement. They consist of a combination of bromine with potassium, sodium, or ammonium. In epilepsy, bromide of potassium is found very useful.

Bromidro'sis. Offensive sweating most common in the feet. Cork soles should be worn, and the stockings dusted with boracic acid.

Bron'chi. The bronchial tubes or air tubes between the larynx and the lungs.

Bronchi'tis. Inflammation of the bronchial tubes; it may be either chronic or acute. The patient must be kept warm, the temperature of the room must be 65 degs., and the air should be kept moist by the steam from a bronchitis kettle. An ordinary kettle, with a brown paper tube fixed so as to lengthen the spout, will do. Watch the sputum, and note any heart signs. Inhalations will probably be ordered of menthol, belladonna, chloride of ammonium, &c.

Bron'chocele. Enlargement of the thyroid gland; goitre.

Bronchoph'ony. In auscultation, the resonance of the voice over the bronchi.

Bruit. The French for "sound," used with regard to the sounds heard in auscultation. *Bruit de craquement*, crackling; *de Diable*, humming; *de frottement*, friction; *de pot fele*, cracked-pot; *de rape*, rasping; *de soufflet*, bellows sound.

Brun'ner's Glands. Glands of the small intestine.

Bryg'mus. Grinding the teeth together.

Bryo'nia. A drug extracted from the roots of bryony. Purgative; acts also on the kidneys.

Bu'bo. Swelling of glands of groin with suppuration; gener-

ally syphilitic, and therefore to be approached with care by the nurse. Old dressings to be burnt at once, and forceps to be used in removing them.

Bubon'ocele. Inguinal hernia.

Bu'chu. Drug used as a diuretic and antacid.

Bucne'mia. Barbadoes leg.

Bul'bus Oc'uli. The eyeball. The term *bulbus* is given to bulb-like portions of the aorta, &c.

Bull. Abbreviation of *bulliat*, let it boil.

Bul'læ. Large blisters.

Bulim'ia. Excessive appetite.

Buthal'mus. Distension or dropsy of the eye.

Burnett's Fluid. A solution of chloride of zinc used as a disinfectant. Poison.

Burns. Any severe burn or scald is usually followed by collapse, and for this the nurse must watch. Congestion of the internal organs may follow if the patient rallies from the first shock. In changing the dressings, only a small piece of the injured surface must be exposed to the air at once, hence the dressing is usually in strips. Whiting and water, olive oil, or immersion in water, are the usual means of excluding the air. Skin grafting may be performed subsequently to assist in starting granulation. The smell of a burn is very sickening, and if no carbolic is used in the dressing, the nurse would do well to provide herself with some scent before changing the dressings. Most cases of burns run through three stages—(1) Shock, lasting 36 hours; (2) Fever, lasting 10 days: (3) Exhaustion, lasting 7 to 14 days.

Bur'sæ Muco'sæ. Sacs in the connective tissue about the joints.

Butyr'ic. Butter-like.

C

C. Abbreviation for *congius*, a gallon.

Cachex'ia. Depraved condition of the body.

Cac'tus. A nerve and heart stimulant.

Cacogalac'tia. Depraved state of the milk.

Cadu'ca. Deciduous membrane of the uterus.

Cæ'cum. The blind intestine; a cul-de-sac about 2½ inches long at the commencement of the large intestine.

Cæci'tis. Inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæsa'rian Sec'tion. An abdominal incision for extracting the fœtus from the uterus. It was first performed by a Dublin midwife.

Caj'uput Oil. Used as a stimulant.

Caf'feln. The alkaloid of coffee; a cerebral stimulant and powerful diuretic. Sometimes given hypodermically for headaches

and neuralgia. Report at once giddiness or faintness.

Cal'abar Bean. A spinal sedative and depressant. The alkaloid is called physostigmine, and is used as an antiseptic in ophthalmic cases. It contracts the pupil.

Cal'cium Sul'phide. A drug used to check suppuration. The chloride is used as an alterative.

Cal'culus. A concretion found in the various reservoirs of the body, usually called stone or gravel. It is most common in the bladder, and the operations for the removal or crushing of the stone are lithotomy, lithotrity, and litholopaxy (which see).

Calentu'ra. A remittent fever of tropical climes.

Calf's Foot Jelly. Thoroughly clean two calf's feet, cut into pieces, and stew in two quarts of water till reduced to one quart; when cold take off the fat, and separate the jelly from the sediment. Then put the jelly into a sancepan, with white wine and brandy and flavouring to taste, with the shells and whites of four eggs well mixed together, boil for a quarter of an hour, cover it and let it stand for a short time, and strain while hot into a mould through a flannel bag.

Cal'ipers. Surgical instruments for measuring the movements of the chest, the pelvis, the variation of abdominal tumours, &c.

Cal'lous. Hard, insensible, thickened,

Cal'lus. The new material formed when a fractured bone unites.

Cal'omel. Subchloride of mercury. An alterative and purgative, used specially in bilious cases and in infantile diarrhœa. Sometimes used as an ointment in skin diseases. Watch for mercurialism.

Calor'ic. Heat.

Calvit'ies. Baldness.

Cal'umba. Drug used as a stomachic tonic.

Cam'phor. A volatile oil, used both internally (sometimes causes alarming symptoms) and externally as a stimulant. Also antispasmodic, anodyne and antaphrodisiac.

Can'adol. A local anæsthetic.

Cancel'li. The minute cells in a bone.

Can'cer. A malignant growth, a tumour. The only sure cure is by operation, and then there is the risk of recurrence of the disease in a fresh part. Cancer takes three forms: Scirrhus or hard cancer, most common in the breast; encephaloid, or soft cancer, usually internal; epithelial cancer, most common in the lip. Soft cancer may be fatal in a few months; hard cancer patients may live for years.

The district nurse has often to tend cancer patients; the treatment consists of extreme cleanliness, and such methods of relieving pain as the physician orders. The smell of cancer is often very offensive.

Can'croid. A tumour of cancer-like appearance.

Can'crum O'ris. Ulceration of the mouth in ill-fed children.

Canine' Teeth. The four eye-teeth, next the incisors.

Cantha'rides. Dried Spanish flies, used to produce blisters (which see). Also given internally as a urinary and genital irritant. Poison.

Can'thus. The angle of the eye-lids.

Can'nabis In'dica. Indian hemp, haschisch; a soporific and cerebral stimulant.

Can'ula. Surgical name for a metal tube, such as that inserted in the throat after tracheotomy.

Caout'chouc. India-rubber.

Cap. Abbreviation of *capiat*, let him take.

Cap'illary. The minute blood-vessels connecting the veins and arteries.

Capillar'ity. Drainage of a wound by threads of catgut.

Cap'sicum. Cayenne pepper. A local and arterial stimulant.

Cap'sular Lig'aments. The ligaments at a joint which hold the synovial membrane.

Capsull'tis. Inflammation of the sac of the lens of the eye.

Cap'ut Succeda'neum. Swelling on infant's head, due to pressure during labour.

Carbol'ic Acid. A powerful antiseptic produced from coal tar. In its pure state it is called phenol. Taken internally in large doses it is a poison, and the antidotes are powdered chalk, milk, and alkaloids. Carbolic may be absorbed into the system when it is used as a dressing; the nurse generally first discovers this by the urine, which, on standing, turns a very dark green. This must be reported to the doctor. Carbolic lotion is used for the hands at a strength of 1 in 40; for the spray, for moistening pads, &c., at a strength of 1 in 20. Nine parts of acid to one of glycerine is used as a caustic, and is an application used in obstetrical cases on Playfair's probes, topped with cotton-wool. *Caution.* Several deaths have occurred from nurses leaving carbolic within the patient's reach. If possible keep it under lock and key.

Carbol'ic Gauze. Unbleached tarlatan impregnated with carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin; usually prepared in lengths of 6 yds. by 1 yd., and used in antiseptic dressings. Should be kept in a tightly-closing tin box.

Car'bonate Compound of carbonic acid and a base.

Carbon'is Ligni. Charcoal. Given for chronic diarrhœa and dyspepsia.

Car'buncle. Severe inflammation of a piece of the skin and adjacent tissue; a large and painful boil. The patient's diet will need particular attention, as carbuncles are a sign of weakened constitution: it is possible that spray treatment may be tried; or the boil may be opened and the wound dressed.

Carcino'ma. Cancer.

Car'diac. Relating to the heart.

Car'diac At'rophy. Fatty degeneration of the heart.

Cardial'gia. Pain in the heart.

Car'diograph. An instrument which records the beating of the heart.

Cardi'tis. Inflammation of the muscles of the heart.

Car'damom. A carminative and stomachic.

Ca'ries. Decay of the bone, and subsequent suppuration. The nurse has to secure rest of the diseased part, absolute cleanliness of the wound, and to note the discharge—particularly if it contains pieces of bone.

Carmin'ative. A remedy for flatulence. *Dalbys* contains opium, and must be used with caution.

Car'nose. Flesh-like.

Carot'ic. Producing stupor.

Carot'id. Name given to the two great arteries of the neck, and to structures connected with them.

Carphol'ogy. Picking the bedclothes, a grave symptom in acute diseases.

Car'pus. The wrist.

Car'ron Oil. Linseed oil and lime water in equal parts: a dressing used for burns.

Car'tilage. Gristle; a transparent substance of the body, very elastic and softer than bone.

Carun'cula. A small fleshy growth: hence *caruncula lachrymalis*, the small red globe of the inner corner of the eye; and *carunculæ myrtiformes*, the granulation round the vagina, remnants of the ruptured hymen.

Casca'ra Sagrada. A mild laxative; usual dose, 10 to 50 drops.

Cascaril'la. Drug used as an astringent and stimulating tonic.

Case-taking. The chief points are—(1) History of the previous health of the patient, his occupations, his habits of life; (2) history of the present illness from the very first symptoms; (3) history of the patient's family, particularly with references to hereditary tendencies; (4) the patient's condition at the time of taking the case.

Ca'sein. An albuminate component of milk.

Cas'tor Oil. An aperient medicine of unpleasant taste. It is best administered to adults in coffee, or in brandy and water. Pour some coffee into a cup and shake the cup so that the sides are wet with coffee; pour the oil into the centre of the coffee; make the patient open the lips widely, and let the oil pass well to the back of the throat. Give a drink of pure coffee just before and just after the oil. For children, powder a dessert-spoon with powdered sugar, pour in the oil, powder its surface with sugar. Give a drink of milk just before and just after the oil. Usual dose: teaspoonful for a child, dessertspoonful for an adult.

Cas'trate. To remove the testicles.

Cat. Abbreviation of *cataplasm*, a poultice.

Catacleis'es. Adhesion of eyelids.

Cat'aclysm. Sudden shock, affusion.

Catacrot'ic. Waverings in the downward mark of the sphygmograph.

Cat'alepsy. A disease producing periods of trance, during which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed. A pinch of snuff to the nostrils will sometimes break the trance. A nurse for these cases must have considerable moral strength.

Catame'nia. Monthly discharge in females.

Cataplasm. A poultice.

Cat'aract. Opacity of the lens of the eye, causing blindness if not removed. The operation is usually iridectomy. The nurse has to secure perfect rest to the patient in a darkened room. Probably atropine, eocaine, or some other drug will have to be dropped into the eye at intervals.

Catarrh'. Inflammation of the mucous membrane, generally applied to the nose and throat, but also to the internal organs at times. Thus we hear of "gastric catarrh". An ordinary cold in the head is "nasal catarrh". Inhalations may be necessary.

Cat'echu. An astringent, given chiefly in diarrhœa and dysentery.

Cathar'tic. A purging medicine, such as senna.

Cath'eter. An instrument for withdrawing water from the bladder; made either of silver, india-rubber, silk elastic, or whalebone. When not in use, the instrument should be kept in 1 in 20 carbolic; just before and just after using, it should be washed through with a stream of warm water; it is usual to lubricate it with antiseptic oil before passing. The method of passing can only be learned by practice.

Cat'lin. Dagger-shaped surgical knife.

Caud'a Equi'na. The bundle of sacral and lumbar nerves at the base of the spine.

Caul. Membranes about the head and face of an infant at birth.

Caus'tic. A substance which burns living tissue. The most common form is nitrate of silver, pointed like a pencil, and held in a metal clip. The nurse must be careful to keep the caustic covered, and, in using it, must only touch the prescribed area. Perchloride of iron and sulphate of copper are slightly caustic.

Caut'ery. Application of heated metal to living tissue. Cautery irons are of different shapes, and consist of a straight piece of iron fixed in a handle; the tip of the iron is either a point, a button, or a bulb. They are heated in the fire till red, and then lightly touched on the bleeding surface to arrest the hæmorrhage. The galvano-cautery and the thermo-cautery are now largely replacing the actual cautery.

Ca'vernous Respira'tion. A hollow sound, heard on auscultation, when there is a cavity in the lung.

Celluli'tis Venena'ta. Cellular inflammation caused by blood-poisoning.

Celot'omy. Operation for strangulated hernia.

Cen'tigrade. Method of marking temperature; the freezing point is 0 degs., the boiling point is 100 degs.

Cen'tigramme. 0·17 part of a grain avoirdupois.

Cen'timetre. Cubic, written *cc.*, and used in foreign prescriptions, about 15 minims.

Cephalal'gia. Pain in the head; "cephale" is used to compound many terms; thus, *cephalometer*, an instrument for measuring the head.

Cephalhæmato'ma. A bloody tumour on head of infant.

Ceph'alotribe. An instrument consisting of two blades and a screw used to crush the fœtal head.

Cerati'tis. Keratitis, inflammation of the cornea.

Ceratot'omy. Section of the cornea.

Cerebel'lum. The little brain at the back of the head, between the cerebrum and the medulla oblongata.

Cerebri'tis. Inflammation of the brain.

Cer'ebro-spi'nal Fever. Epidemic fever marked by painful contraction of the muscles of the neck. Opiates are generally ordered, and warmth to the extremities. The nurse must watch for collapse.

Cer'ebrum. The big brain occupying the cranium.

Ceru'men. Waxy secretion of the ear.

Cer'vix. The neck.

Cer'vix U'teri. The neck of the uterus. A canal an inch long at the bottom of the uterus, and opening into the vagina.

Chalyb'eate. Containing iron.

Cham'omile. Antispasmodic medicine.

Chan'cre. Syphilitic ulcer. Contagious; old dressings must be immediately burnt, and the nurse must be careful to use forceps.

Char'coal. Prescribed as a medicine in dyspepsia, and generally given as tabloids. A *charcoal poultice* is made of equal parts of linseed meal and powdered charcoal.

Char'cot's Joint. A wasting of the heads of bones, seen in locomotor ataxy.

Charpie. Unravelled linen, used instead of lint.

Chart. A ruled sheet of paper on which the nurse has to record the temperature, pulse, motions, &c., of a patient.

Char'tæ. Papers on which medicinal substances are spread. Thus *Chartæ Sinapis*, a mustard leaf.

Chaulmu'gra Oil. Given in leprosy and skin diseases. Usual dose, 5 to 15 drops three times a day after food. May be given in cod-liver oil. Used externally as a local stimulant.

Cheili'tis. Inflammation of the lip.

Cheyne-Stokes Breathing. Irregular respiration consisting of ten or fifteen short breaths and then a long pause. A bad symptom.

Chicken-broth. Cut up half a chicken, cover it with cold water, boil for two hours, skim off the fat and add flavouring.

Chicken-pox. Varicella. Rash appears on the chest about the third day; the disease runs its course in a fortnight. Give light food and keep from cold: prevent the patient from scratching the pimples, or scars will be made. Infectious.

Chirarthri'tis. Inflammation of the finger joints.

Chira'ta. A tonic, relaxing rather than constipating.

Chirop'odist. One skilled in cutting and extracting corns.

Chirur'gical. Surgical.

Chloas'ma. A discoloration of the skin; fawn-coloured patches appearing in women, particularly during pregnancy.

Chlo'ral. White, opaque, hypnotic. Antidote for overdose, fresh air, ammonia, artificial respiration.

Chlora'lum. Chloride of aluminium; a disinfectant, 3 to 4 ozs. to a gallon of water for washing clothes or room.

Chlo'rate. Compound of chloric acid and a base, such as chlorate of potash.

Chlo'rine. Antiseptic. Used as a lotion for sores; also as a gargle, inhalation, &c. Poison.

Chlo'rodyne. A sedative and astringent; given to produce sleep or stop diarrhœa. Poison.

Chlo'roform. A colourless liquid used to produce anæsthesia by inhalation. Chloroform must always be kept in the dark. The private nurse has sometimes to administer chloroform; a simple inhaler is made of a small wire mask over which a piece of flannel is stretched, or a few drops of chloroform can be sprinkled on a towel and held close to the patient's face. Chloroform is only safe when mixed with air; so at intervals the towel must be removed and the patient allowed a breath of air. Unconsciousness is reached when all the muscles are relaxed, and the patient's hand drops when raised. Perfect unconsciousness is reached when a slight touch on the eyeball causes no reaction. Antidote for an over-dose, fresh air and artificial respiration. If the nurse is administering the chloroform, she must be very careful to watch the respiration of the patient. Before the anæsthetic is administered, false teeth and tight clothing must be removed. No solid meal must be given for six hours before the operation, but a little beef-tea may be given two hours before. After the operation the nurse must be prepared for the sickness which is usual. Chloroform is also given internally as a stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic.

Chloro'sis. A peculiar form of anæmia common in females about the period of puberty. It causes weakness, rapid heart-action on exertion and faintness, for all of which a nurse must be prepared. It is generally met by iron tonics, sea-air, and strengthening diet.

Chol'agogues. Agents which decrease the bile in the blood.

Cholæ'mia. Jaundice.

Cholecysti'tis. Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Cholelithi'asis. Formation of gall-stones.

Choleme'sia. Vomiting bile.

Chol'era. An epidemic disease. Symptoms: Cramp, vomiting, and rice-water evacuations. "English" cholera is the mild form; "Asiatic" is the severe form. Much depends upon the nursing; the patient must be kept warm and recumbent, medicines for the alleviation of pain must be given promptly. The great danger is from collapse. Cramps can be alleviated by gentle rubbing. Raw-meat juice in spoonfuls is generally the only food; mustard poultices may be

ordered on the pit of the stomach to stay the vomiting. The patient should, if possible, be placed in a separate room. Only the persons in attendance should enter the room. If the apartment should not allow of sufficient isolation, the patient should be removed to a hospital. If the patient is kept at home, the bed shall be placed in the centre of the room so that the air may circulate freely. All hangings, rugs and curtains should be taken away. It is of the greatest importance that all the ejections of the patient should be immediately disinfected. This disinfection may be obtained by the addition of at least an equal quantity of a solution containing to each litre 50 grammes either of chloride of zinc, sulphate of copper, or sulphate of zinc. About a glassful of one of these solutions should be beforehand poured into the receptacles. In the patient's room the clothes, linen, sheets and blankets, should, after use, be immediately soaked in a disinfecting solution. Those who are in continued attendance upon choleraic patients, or who live with them, should obey the following rules: Neither food nor drink should be taken in a room occupied by a patient. The mouth should be carefully rinsed before each meal, and the hands and forearms washed with a solution of borax. The face, head and hands, and, if possible, the whole body, should be washed daily with water containing 10 grammes of borax or 1 gramme of thymic acid per litre. Avoid the use of laxatives, and check any diarrhœa at once. The disease runs its course swiftly, and has been fatal in India in a few hours.

Chol'era Infan'tum. Summer diarrhœa of infants; it requires immediate attention, or prostration soon comes on. Diet is of the utmost importance, also freedom from chills.

Cholesteato'ma. A crystalline, fatty tumour.

Choles'terin. Fatty crystals found in the brain, the blood and the bile.

Cholu'ria. Bile in the urine.

Chon'drin. A sort of cartilage; hence we get *chondrisis*, inflammation of cartilage; *chondroma*, cartilaginous tumour, &c.

Chor'da. A cord or tendon.

Chor'dee. Painful down-curved erection, common in gonorrhœa.

Chordi'tis. Inflammation of the vocal cord.

Chore'a. St. Vitus' dance. involuntary twitchings of the muscles; most common in children, who generally grow

out of it. These cases must not be left alone, and every effort must be made to prevent children from hurting themselves. Diet nourishing. Baths and gymnastic exercises may be ordered.

Cho'rion. The outer membrane enveloping the fœtus.

Cho'roid. The second, and pigmentary tunic of the eyeball.

Chro'mic Acid. Used as a caustic.

Chromidro'sis. Coloured perspiration.

Chron'ic. A lengthy mild disease, reverse of acute.

Chrysophan'ic Acid. Used in an ointment for skin diseases. It stains linen, and the stains must be removed by benzole before the linen is sent to the wash.

Chyle. The milk-like fluid into which food is transformed before it is absorbed into the blood.

Chylu'ria. Milk-like urine.

Chyme. The pulpy mass of food which passes from the stomach into the intestines.

Cic'atrix. The scar of a healed wound or ulcer.

Cil'ia. Eye-lashes.

Cincho'na. Peruvian bark, which yields quinine. A tonic, and a valuable medicine in malarial fevers for reducing the ranges of temperature.

Cinera'ceous. Like ashes.

Cin'namon. Used medicinally as an aromatic stimulant. Sometimes given as an astringent.

Cioni'tis. Inflammation of the uvula.

Cionot'omy. Cutting off part of the uvula.

Circa. About.

Circumcis'ion. The removal of a circular piece of the prepuce; generally performed on young children. Anæsthetic as a rule. The child has to be kept quiet for some days, and very clean.

Cirrho'sis. Contracted granular state of an organ, usually applied to the liver or the lung. A cirrhous liver is generally produced by drink.

Cir'soid. Resembling a varix.

Cirsot'omy. Treatment of varicose veins by excision.

Cit'rate. Compound of citric acid and a base.

Cit'ric Acid. Acid prepared from lemon juice. Antiscorbutic, makes an astringent yet soothing lotion.

Clamps. Metal instruments, resembling a vice, used in ovariotomy, hæmorrhoidal cases, and others, to compress parts. Often used to secure the stem of a tumour.

Clav'icle. The collar-bone, going from each shoulder to the breast-bone across the front of the chest. Fractured clavicle is set by a firm pad, 4 or 5 inches square, in the axilla, the forearm is bandaged over the chest, the point of the

elbow kept well back. No anæsthetic needed as a rule.

Cla'vus. A corn; a thickening of the skin, common on the toes.

Cla'vus Hyster'icus. A hysterical pain in the forehead, like a fixed nail.

Cleft Pal'ate. A congenital split in the roof of the mouth, so that nose and mouth form one cavity. The child must be kept upright when fed, and a long teat employed, and the milk poured slowly to the back of the throat. It cannot suck, as it cannot create a vacuum, and the milk is liable to return down the nose. Operation usually takes place about two or three years of age. The nurse must prepare little bits of sponge fastened on holders. The patient must be kept from speaking or crying; liquid food only; see that no bleeding is going on and the blood being swallowed.

Climac'teric. The cessation of menstruation in females; often a critical period, when the health needs great attention.

Clin'ic. Bedside.

Clin'ical Thermom'eter. A slender glass instrument used to discover the temperature of the body. *See* TEMPERATURE.

Clitoridec'tomy. Excision of clitoris.

Clit'oris. A small organ of erectile tissue, found in the female in front of the pubes. The seat of sexual excitement.

Clon'ic. Spasmodic contractions, short and irregular.

Clover's Crutch. Instrument used to keep patient in lithotomy position.

Clot of Blood. A thickened mass of blood. *See* EMBOLISM.

Club-foot. Talipes. A congenital turning of the foot in a wrong direction. Generally neeessitates the wearing of a light splint by a child, which may effect a cure. Massage is useful in the case of infants.

Clunelu'vium. A hip-bath.

Clys'ter. An enema, or injection per anus.

C. M. Abbreviation of *cras mane*, to-morrow morning.

C. N. Abbreviation of *cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

Coagula'tion. Thickening of a fluid into curds.

Co'caine. A powerful local anæsthetic, much used by oculists and dentists. It enlarges the pupil of the eye. Useful to stay the craving for opium or drink. The hypodermic injection of cocaine produces severe symptoms in some people, and antidotes (amyl nitrite, and morphine) should always be at hand. Also given as a nerve stimulant.

Cocain'ism. Chronic poisoning from indulgence in the drug.

Coc'cyx. The tail-like termination of the spine.

Coch'lea. The cavity of the internal ear.

Cochlea're. A spoon: *coch. parvum*, a teaspoon; *coch. magn.* or *ampl.*, a tablespoon.

Co'deine. A preparation of opium, used to soothe the nerves and induce sleep. It allays cough, and is useful in diabetes, &c.

Cod-liver Oil. A medicine used as a restorative and nutritive, particularly in consumption cases. It ought to cause the patient to increase in weight. It should be given after food, plain, if the patient will take it; if not, floated in milk, coffee, or orange juice.

Col'chicum. A drug used chiefly in gout; it reduces the blood pressure, and lessens muscular irritability. Used also for criminal purposes. Poison.

Cœ'liac. The cavity of the belly.

Col. Abbreviation of *cola*, strain.

Col'eocele. Vaginal tumour.

Col'ic. Severe pain in the belly; generally allayed by hot fomentations.

Coll'tis. Inflammation of the colon. Poultices, opium injections, or morphine suppositories. In *membranous colitis* casts are passed from the bowel.

Collapse'. Severe sudden prostration. Symptoms: pallor, faintness of pulse, unconsciousness. Treatment: lay perfectly flat, keep warm, give sal volatile or alcohol in small doses, watch the pulse. Hypodermic injection of brandy may be necessary in severe cases, or even artificial respiration, if the breathing actually stops.

Colles Fracture. Fracture of the wrist.

Collo'dion. Gun-cotton dissolved in alcohol and used in surgery to form a false skin. When painted over a commencing bed-sore, for instance, it hardens as it dries, and forms a slight protection to the tender skin. The stopper must never be kept out of the collodion bottle for more than a moment. Highly inflammable.

Collyr'ium. An eye-wash.

Col'ocynth. A drug used as a rapid and drastic purge.

Co'lon. The part of the large intestine between the rectum and the cæcum.

Colos'trum. A watery fluid flowing from the breasts the first two or three days after confinement, before the true milk comes.

Colot'omy. Incision of the colon; a serious operation

which may be performed in the lumbar or inguinal regions, in cases of fistula, obstruction, cancer, or ulceration of the rectum. An anæsthetic will be administered for the operation; the nurse must have the usual bandages, lint, sutures, &c., at hand. The opening will have to be kept extremely clean, antiseptics employed. Carbolised tow or tenax is useful to the artificial opening, and will need changing four or five times daily. The abdomen wound dressing will probably be salicylic wool, protective and gauze: by the eighth day the wound should have healed.

Colpal'gia. Pain in the vagina.

Colpop'tosis. Falling down of the vagina.

Colpot'omy. Incision of vagina during labour.

Co'ma. Insensibility, stupor, sleep.

Co'matose. In a state of coma.

Comedo'nes. Sebaceous secretion of the hair follicles, commonly called blackheads, and most frequent on the face.

Com'minuted Fracture. When the bone is splintered.

Comp. Abbreviation of *compositus*, compound.

Complex'us. A muscle at the back of the neck.

Complicated Fracture. Some injury is added to the fracture; thus fractured ribs may be complicated by injury to the lungs.

Com'pound Fracture. A fracture with an open wound from the skin to the bone broken.

Com'press. A tightly-folded pad of linen used to secure local pressure.

Concep'tion. The impregnation of the ovum.

Con'cha Au'ris. Deepest hollow of pinna of the outer ear.

Concre'tion. Bony deposits; calculi.

Concus'sion of the Brain. Sudden interruption of the functions of the brain, and consequent unconsciousness, through a blow or fall. Rest and quiet are necessary, and the application of cold to the head and warmth to the extremities. Consciousness returns in from a few minutes to a few hours. Inflammation of the brain may follow if proper quiet is not obtained.

Conduc'tor. An instrument used to direct surgical knives, called also a director.

Con'dyle. A round projection at the ends of some bones.

Condylo'ma. Wart-like syphilitic growths about the anus or pudendum.

Condy's Fluid. A valuable antiseptic. Stains linen and hardware when strong. Chiefly used for vaginal douche.

Con'fluent Small-pox. When the eruptions run together; a very severe form.

Confectio'nes. Soft pastes containing drugs.

Congen'ital. Diseases or deformities present at birth.

Conges'tion. Torpid stagnation of blood in a part of the body, as in the lungs or brain. *Congestion of the lungs* is brought on by chill, and the nursing treatment is warmth, rest, linseed meal poultice to the affected part, and light diet. The temperature must be taken twice in the twenty-four hours, as inflammation often follows as the result of the congestion. *Congestion of the brain* is a term sometimes applied to brain fever, apoplectic strokes, or any form of delirium: quiet, darkness, and careful attention to the doctor's orders are necessary.

Co'nium. Hemlock, a poisonous drug which quiets muscular action, also the central nervous system. Used specially in cases of mania, or ovarian pain. Antidotes: Stomach-pump, stimulants, tannin.

Conjuncti'va. The mucous membrane of the eye.

Conjunctivi'tis. Inflammation of the membrane of the eye, ophthalmia (which see).

Connect'ive Tis'sue. The white fibrous tissue which surrounds and connects the muscles, fat, &c., of the body.

Constipa'tion. A confined state of the bowels; the nurse must always report to the doctor when no action of the bowels takes place in twenty-four hours. The remedies are usually either an enema or a laxative medicine.

Consump'tion. A wasting away, caused by disease of the lungs. *See* PHTHISIS.

Conta'gious. Spreading by touch: a contagious disease can only be caught by those who come into direct contact with the patient, it is not communicable through the atmosphere.

Continued Fever. A simple febrile attack, which runs its course uninterrupted by any attempt at treatment. The patient must be kept recumbent, cool, and fed on light diet. Note temperature.

Cont. rem. Let the remedies be continued.

Contu'sion. A bruise.

Convales'cence. The period of returning strength after an illness. The nurse needs to amuse her patient, prevent rash deeds, or fatigue arising from too many visitors; supply light nutritive food at frequent intervals; avoid all talk about the past illness, and watch for a relapse.

Convalla'rin. Purgative, diuretic, and heart stimulant. Watch for dyspeptic symptoms. Poison.

Convolu'tions. The folds and twists of the brain or the intestines.

Convul'sions. Violent spasms of alternate muscular contraction and relaxation, common in infants, and usually the result of too strong diet or of costiveness. If possible, make the child vomit by giving one or two drachms of ipecacuanha wine in warm water, sweetened. Hot drinks should be given until vomiting occurs. The child's feet should be put into hot water and mustard, or, better still, the child should be put sitting in hot water, the shoulders being covered with flannel. Then a poultice of three parts linseed and one of mustard should be applied to upper part of chest and throat. The room should be kept warm and the air moist by a steam kettle. The fit seldom lasts more than two minutes, but may recur.

Copai'ba. A stimulant, laxative and diuretic; the oleoresin is usually given in capsules for ascarides, &c.

Coproc'tic. Relating to the fæces.

Copros'tasis. Obstruction of the bowels.

Cor'acoid. A process of bone on the scapula which resembles a crow's beak.

Cord. The connection between mother and child at birth; after washing the infant, the remnant of cord should be dressed by powdered starch, and a square of antiseptic gauze.

Corec'tosis. Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Coremorpho'sis. Operation for artificial pupil.

Corec'tomy. Incision of iris of the eye.

Coria'ceous. Of rough texture, coarse.

Co'rium. The internal layer of the skin.

Cor'nea. The clear, glass-like front of the eyeball.

Coro'na Dent'is. Crown of a tooth.

Coro'na Ven'eris. Venereal blotches on the forehead.

Coro'nal Su'ture. The join of the parietal and frontal bones of the skull.

Cor'pora Lu'tea. Yellow bodies in the ovarium.

Cor'pus Callo'sum. The hard substance joining the hemispheres of the brain.

Cor'puscle. A minute protoplasmic body for instance, the red and white corpuscles of the blood.

Correc'tive. A drug which modifies the action of another drug.

Corro'sive. Eating into, consuming.

Corro'sive Sub'limate. Perchloride of mercury. Antiseptic; poisonous. The solution 1 in 1000 is very useful in infectious fevers and ob-

stetric cases for the hands, &c. Douche 1 in 2,000: it is seldom used for surgical cases as it corrodes steel instruments. It is usually coloured blue, so is the wool (alembroth) and gauze impregnated with this powerful germicide. Sometimes used as a hypodermic injection in syphilis. Watch for mercurialism. Antidotes, flour, milk, white of egg.

Cory'za. Cold in the head, nasal catarrh.

Cos'tal. Relating to the ribs.

Cos'tive. Constipation.

Cot'yloid. The cup-shaped cavity which receives the hip-bone.

Couch'ing. An operation for displacing a cataract, performed by a needle.

Cou'lomb. An electrical quantity, one ampere a second.

Coun'ter Exten'sion. Extension by means of holding back the upper part of a limb while the lower is pulled down.

Coun'ter Irrita'tion. Causing irritation of one part of the body to relieve another; also called derivation and revulsion.

Cow'per's Glands. Two small glands like peas above the bulb of the urethra.

Cox'arious Mor'bus. Hip-joint disease (which see).

Cox'itis. Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Cra'dle. A series of small arches used to keep the bedclothes from weighing on the injured part of the body.

Cramp. Sudden and violent contraction of the muscles, causing great pain. Friction may give relief.

Craniot'omy. The operation of perforating the head of the fœtus during parturition, crushing it to facilitate delivery.

Cra'nium. The skull.

Crassamen'tum. A thick clot of blood.

Cre'asote. An oily antiseptic liquid got from wood tar. Used as an inhalation in phthisis, and as a remedy for toothache; also as a styptic, an antispasmodic and an alterative. Gives the urine a blackish colour.

Crédé's Method. Expelling the placenta by means of pressure on the fundus of uterus.

Cre'olin. A drug nearly related to carbolic acid; used in labour to arrest bleeding.

Crepita'tion. The grating sound of two ends of a fractured bone rubbing together. Also grating sound heard on auscultation in cases of pneumonia.

Cret'inism. Imperfect mental faculties, and small stature, often accompanied by goitre. Most common in Switzerland. If treated by thyroid extract note temperature and growth.

Cri'coid Car'tilage. A ring-shaped cartilage below the thyroid.

Cri'sis. The deciding point of a disease, from which the patient either begins to recover or sinks rapidly; often marked by a long sleep, profuse perspiration, or other phenomena.

Crot'chet. A hooked instrument used to extract remnants of the cranium after craniotomy.

Cro'ton Oil. Poison. Used as a liniment and as a swift purge; causes red eruption on the skin.

Croup. Acute inflammation of the larynx and trachea, most common in young children. Give a drachm of ipecacuanha wine in water, a warm bath, mustard poultice to the windpipe. Put on steam kettle. Afterwards give a laxative. A nurse should know the breathlessness, restlessness, and crowing sound which are premonitory symptoms of croup; for a child may suffocate if attention is not immediate.

Cru'ral. Relating to the thigh.

Cryptodid'ymus. One fœtus contained in another.

Cryptopy'ic. A disease caused by a hidden ulcer.

Cu'bebs. A stimulant to mucous membranes; given usually in capsules as a diuretic.

Cu'bit. The large bone of the forearm.

Cucurbit'ula. Cupping glasses; *arida*, dry, *cruenta*, wet.

Cuirass' Cancer. A large cancer covering the whole of the front of the chest.

Cui. Abbreviation of *cujus*, of which.

Cun'nus. The vulva.

Cup'ping. Blistering or bleeding by means of bell-shaped glasses. Put a few drops of spirit of wine in the glass, and swirl it round till the inside is moist to the brim A plug of cotton-wool on a stick should then be dipped in the spirit, lighted, and passed quickly round the glass; this will produce a large momentary flame, and the glass must be immediately pressed on the desired place usually the nape of the neck. The flame will have created a vacuum in the glass, which will cause an immediate rising of the skin. So far it is dry cupping; if it is wet cupping that is ordered, the glasses are removed, numerous small incisions are made in the risen skin, and the glass is replaced (after having been exhausted again), and a steady flow of blood will soon fill the glass. The wound can be dressed with some simple ointment on a piece of lint.

Cupra'lum. A deodorant containing cupric sulphate.

Cu'prum. Copper: abbrevia-

tion *cu* The salts are an irritant poison. The acetate is emetic and astringent. The chloride is used as a disinfectant. The oleate is used for ringworm. The sulphate is emetic, astringent and tonic.

Cura're. A poison derived from a South American plant; used hypodermically as a drug to control spasms.

Curette'. A spoon-shaped instrument used in operations.

Cus'so. An anthelmintic.

Custard Pudding. Beat up two eggs, add half-pint of milk and a little sugar, bake in slow oven for half an hour.

Cuta'neous. Pertaining to the skin.

Cu'ticle. The external, or scarf skin.

Cu'tis Anserl'na. Goose-skin.

Cut Throat. No sutures are used, but the chin is fastened down to the chest. Folds of gauze are laid over the opening into the windpipe. A steam kettle must be kept going.

Cyanoder'ma. Blueness of the skin.

C. V. To-morrow evening.

Cy'anide. Disinfectant mauve gauze and wool, used for surgical dressings. Mercurial.

Cyano'sis. Blue disease, a congestion of the venous system so that the blue blood of the veins discolours the skin.

Cyath. Abbreviation of *cyathus*, a glassful.

Cycli'tis. Inflammation of ciliary body of the eye.

Cyclople'gia. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cynan'che. Sore throat, or quinsy. *Cynanche laryngea*, croup; *cynanche maligna*, putrid sore throat; *cynanche parotidea*, mumps.

Cynopho'bia. False hydrophobia, brought on by dread of the real disease.

Cypho'sis. Curvature of the spine.

Cyst. A tumour containing fluid, or semi-fluid, in a membranous sac.

Cystal'gia. Pain in the bladder.

Cysticer'cus. Larval form of the tape-worm.

Cys'tin. A calculus containing sulphur.

Cysti'tis. Inflammation or catarrh of the bladder; often chronic. The nurse will have to measure and test urine, and probably give douches. If obstinate, perineal incision in the male, or kolpocystotomy in the female, may have to be performed.

Cystobubon'ocele. Hernia involving the bladder.

Cys'tocele. Protrusion of the bladder.

Cystolithi'asis. Stone in the bladder.

Cys'toscope. An instrument for examining the bladder; sometimes lit by electricity.

Cys'totome. A surgical instru-

ment used in operations on the lens of the eye.

Cystot'omy. Incision of the bladder; for the removal of stones, or for drainage. The nurse must watch in case peritonitis supervenes.

D.

D. Abbreviation of *dosis*, a dose, or *detur*, let it be given.

Dacry'o. The lachrymal gland; thus we have *dacryadenitis*, inflammation of the lachrymal gland; *dachryolite*, calculus in the lachrymal gland, &c.

Dactyl'ion. Webbed fingers.

Dactyli'tis. A syphilitic swelling of the fingers or toes.

Dactylol'ogy. Talking by the fingers; deaf and dumb language.

Dal'tonism. Colour-blindness.

Dan'druff. Scurf at the hair-roots.

Dar'sis. The operation of flaying; to remove the skin so as to show the organs below.

Datu'rine. A drug which dilates the pupil.

Dead, laying out the. This is the nurse's duty; the eyes must be closed by gentle pressure of the fingers, the jaw must be tied up by a bandage passing under the chin and tied on the top of the head. The body must be washed all over one hour after death, orifices stopped with cotton-wool, and clean garments put on.

Debil'itants. Remedies which reduce excitement.

Debil'ity. Weakness, loss of power.

Decid'ua. A mucous membrane produced by conception, and thrown off after parturition.

Decoc'tion. The solution obtained from any substance by boiling.

Decomposi'tion. Putrefaction.

Decub. Abbreviation of *decubitus*, a bed. A term sometimes applied to bed-sores. The *decubitus position* means lying down.

De d. in d. From day to day.

Dedenti'tion. The second teething.

Defeca'tion. The act of evacuating the bowels.

Deflagra'tor. A form of galvanic battery.

Deflux'ion. Downward flow of a fluid of the body.

Degluti'tion. Act of swallowing.

Del'hi Boil. A form of anthrax prevailing in Delhi.

Deli'quium An'imi. Fainting or syncope.

Delir'ium. Extravagant talking, raving, generally due to high fever. The nurse must watch the patient carefully, as he is as irresponsible for his deeds as for his words, and may escape from bed, or even commit suicide. Too often a patient has committed suicide "in the absence of the

nurse", the nurse should never be absent, without leaving some one else in charge.

Delirium Tremens. The trembling delirium due to drunkenness. The patient must be humoured and soothed in every way, and watched incessantly. Collapse must be apprehended.

Del'toid. The muscle which forms the prominence of the shoulder.

Demen'tia. Feebleness of the mental faculties, inconsequent ideas. The last stage of insanity.

Demul'cents. Agents which protect sensitive surfaces from irritation.

Deng'ue. A continued infectious fever common in the West Indies, accompanied by headache and pains in the limbs. Similar to Russian influenza. The patient must be kept recumbent, and given light diet. Quinine is generally ordered.

Den'taphone. A little hollow instrument placed on the teeth to assist hearing.

Den'tine. The substance which forms the body of a tooth.

Dentist's Lint. A lint made of paper fibre.

Denti'tion. Teething; infants have 20 teeth: 8 incisors in front, 4 canine between, and 8 molars at the back. The incisors are cut first, in the seventh month as a rule; at two years all the teeth should be present. During teething the gums become swollen, the child dribbles; the child must be kept from catching cold; diarrhœa, convulsions, and rashes must be watched for; the temperature should be taken nightly.

Deo'doriser. Destroyer of smells: the chief deodorants are chloride of lime, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid, sanitas, iodoform, and Kingzett's bactericides. They are all more or less disinfectants.

Deor'sum Ver'gens. Down-turn of the eyes.

Depi'latory. An agent for removing superfluous hairs from the body.

Deple'tion. Act of emptying; bleeding; purging.

Depres'sant. A medicine which reduces the beatings of the heart.

Depres'sor. Down-drawing muscle.

Deradeni'tis. Inflammation of the glands of the neck.

Der'ma. The cutis, or true skin

Dermal'gia. Pain of the skin.

Der'maphyte. Vegetable parasite of the skin.

Dermati'tis. Inflammation of the skin.

Dermato'ses. Diseases of the skin.

Des'cemet's Membrane. Lining membrane behind the cornea.

Desmi'tis. Inflammation of ligaments.

Des'moid. Like a bundle. Fibrous tissue.

Desquama'tion. Peeling off of the skin. After scarlet fever the period of desquamation is the most infectious, and care must be taken that the cast skin is not allowed to blow about.

Desuda'tion. Excessive sweating.

Det. Abbreviation of *detur*, let it be given.

Deter'gents. Fluids used for cleansing wounds and ulcers.

Determina'tion. Excessive flow of blood to a part.

Detri'tus. The waste of tissue, worn away by disorganisation.

Detru'sor. An expelling muscle.

Deuterop'athy. A second disease consequent on a preceding one.

Dexiocar'dia. Congenital inclination of the heart to the right side.

Dext. Lat. Abbreviation of *dextrum latus*, the right side.

Diabe'tes. A disease marked by an excessive flow of saccharine urine. The treatment almost entirely consists of attention to diet: sweets, pudding, pastry, potatoes, and bread have to be forsworn; meat, fish, eggs, butter, cheese, and green vegetables are allowed. The nurse will have to measure and test urine; the quantity may be as much as 4 or 5 quarts in 24 hours; the specific gravity may be as high as 1040: the urine in diabetes turns Fehling's solution yellowish-brown.

Diabe'tic Bread. Beat up 6 eggs, add teaspoonful of baking-powder, pinch of salt, beat again. Pour into hot waffle-irons smeared with butter, bake in quick oven. Pounded almonds may be added if liked. The result is a pleasant crisp sort of biscuit.

Diach'ylon. Common yellow lead sticking-plaster.

Diagno'sis. The decision as to the exact nature of an illness, arrived at by studying the symptoms.

Diaphore'sis. Perspiration.

Diaphoret'ics. Agents which increase perspiration.

Di'aphragm. The muscle separating the chest from the abdomen.

Diaph'ysis. The middle part of long bones.

Diapyet'ic. Promoting suppuration.

Diarrhœ'a. Frequent loose evacuations of the bowels. Very weakening. The treatment is by medicines, by sterilising food, or by washing out the bowels with antiseptic solutions. Enema or supposi-

tories may be ordered. Diarrhœa should be immediately reported to the doctor, and the evacuations kept for inspection. It is especially dangerous in children, being liable to become chronic. Then the child is feeble, the gums bloodless. Whenever diarrhœa is present it is necessary to give great attention to the diet; see that it is light, easily digestible, and suitable to the age and illness of the patient. Milk and lime water, and barley water are alone allowed in serious cases.

Diarthro'sis. Movable articulation of the joints of the body.

Diastal'tic. Reflex system of nerves.

Dias'tole. The dilation of the heart and arteries; opposite to systole.

Diath'esis. Constitutional disposition to certain diseases.

Dicrot'ic. An apparent double beat of the pulse.

Didac'tyle, Having only two fingers, or two toes.

Didymi'tis. Inflammation of the testicles.

Dieb. alt. Abbreviation of *diebus alternis*, on alternate days.

Dieret'ic. Dissolvable, corrosive.

Di'et. System of food. As a rule, "Full Diet" consists of an ample allowance of meat, bread, vegetables, puddings, and ale or stout. "Middle Diet," of mutton, fish, bread, milk puddings, and eggs, in moderate quantities. "Fever," or "Light Diet," of beef-tea, chicken-broth and milk; no solids. In every hospital a diet table should be hung in every ward.

Diges'tion. The process of converting the food eaten into chyme and chyle, so that it can be absorbed into the blood.

Digita'lis. A drug extracted from the foxglove, and used to stimulate the action of the heart. It causes decrease of pulse rate, and increase of urine. Poison. Marked intermittence of pulse to be immediately reported.

Dig'itus. A finger or toe.

Dil. Abbreviation of *dilutus*, dilute.

Dilata'tion. Increase in size, enlargement. The operation of stretching.

Dill Water. A medicine used for flatulence or stomachache in infants. Usual dose, one teaspoonful.

Dil'uents. Medicines supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood.

Dim. Abbreviation of *dimidius*, one-half.

Dimet'ria. A double womb.

Dinner Pills. *Pilulæ anticibum.* Pills of aloes and mastic.

Diphthe'ria. Infectious inflammation of the throat, with formation of false membrane, which tends to close up the throat and cause suffocation. The earlier symptoms of diphtheria are like those of a heavy cold, with swelling of glands of the neck; the temperature does not run very high. Greyish-white patches appear on the tonsils and in the interior of the throat; this is the false membrane, and it must be frequently disinfected by sprays. May be treated by antitoxin injections. Frequent feeding with milk and beef-tea as ordered. Some physicians apply ice-bags to the throat, others hot poultices. Some order a gargle; others desire the nurse to paint, or mop out the throat. But the duty of the nurse will always be to watch very carefully and carry out all orders very skilfully, and at the same time fight against the spread of the disease. The patient should be isolated, all utensils disinfected; rag should be used for the nose and throat, and then promptly burnt. The nurse must be careful never to inhale the patient's breath. In severe cases, where suffocation is imminent, tracheotomy or intubation may be performed. Death may be due to blood-poisoning, sudden heart failure (permit no exertion on the part of the patient), or secondary pneumonia, as well as to suffocation. Paralysis (especially of the soft palate) is a common complication. Failure of the action of the kidneys has also to be dreaded. The room should be kept at 65°, and a steam kettle kept going. The nurse should gargle with Condy two or three times a day. Save the patient all exertion. On no account permit any one to kiss the patient.

Dip'loë. A cellular osseous tissue separating the two surfaces of the cranium.

Diplo'pia. Seeing double.

Dipsoma'nia. An irresistible mania for drink, occurring at regular intervals. The nurse-attendant in these cases has a hard time; the general health of the patient must be attended to; he must never be allowed to get tired, hungry or thirsty. Lots of strong coffee and salt beef-tea should be given frequently.

Direc'tor. A grooved surgical instrument used to guide another instrument.

Disarticula'tion. Amputation at a joint.

Discis'sion. A cutting into, specially of capsule of lens in operation for cataract.

Discu'tients. Agents for dispersing tumours.

Disinfec'tants. Agents which destroy disease germs; such

as heat, carbolic acid, sulphur, chlorine, &c.

Disinfec'tion. *See* FUMIGATION.

Disloca'tion. Displacement of a bone out of its socket. An anæsthetic is not usually necessary for the operation of reducing a dislocation; all that will be needed will be two or three bandages, two or three long towels, and some powdered starch. Afterwards, the patient must be kept quiet.

Dispen'sing. The mixing and preparing of drugs sometimes falls to the lot of a nurse; it needs special training. Measure all quantities with the utmost exactitude; do not allow drops to run down bottles; never pour a drug back from a measuring glass into a stock bottle; after using a stock bottle replace it at once.

Dissec'tion. The cutting up of dead bodies for the purpose of study.

Dissolu'tion. A term for death.

Dis'tal Aspect. Aspect away from the centre of the body.

Distichi'asis. A double row of eyelashes, causing irritation and inflammation.

Dis'toma. Parasitic flukes rarely found in the intestines.

Diure'sis. Increased flow of urine.

Diuret'ics. Medicines which cause an increased flow of the urine.

Div. Abbreviation of *divide*. *Div. in p. aq.*, divide in equal parts.

Dolorif'ic. Causing pain.

Domette'. A soft elastic fabric used for bandages.

Don. Abbreviation of *donec*, until: *donec alv. bis dej.*, until two stools are passed; *donec alv. sol fuer*, until a stool is passed.

Donovan's Triple Solution. Contains mercury and arsenic. Give after meals.

Dor'sal. Relating to the back.

Dor'sum. The back.

Do'sis. A dose.

Dos'sil. A cylindrical plug of lint.

Dothinenteri'tis. Enteric fever.

Douche. A shower of water. Hot douche 112°, cold douche 50°.

Dover's Powders. A favourite sedative medicine of which the chief ingredients are ipecacuanha and opium. It increases perspiration.

Drachm. Weight of 60 grains = 3·888 grammes, or in fluid measure 60 minims (about one teaspoonful).

Dragee'. A sugar-coated pill.

Drain'age Tubes. India-rubber tubes of different sizes for inserting in suppurating wounds and sores. When not in use, they should be

kept in 1 in 40 carbolic in glass jars. When used they are snipped up and down each side, and a safety-pin or some long threads of silk are put at the mouth, to keep the tube from slipping out of sight into the wound.

Dras'tic. Strong, severe.

Dressing. The cleansing and applying of healing remedies to a wound. A nurse must always have ready the applications for a dressing before the appearance of the surgeon or student who is going to perform it. These usually consist of a kidney-shaped tray; forceps for the removal of the dirty dressing; 1 in 20 carbolic, a syringe, and some small pieces of antiseptic wool for washing the wound; ordered ointment on lint, or iodoform powder; absorbent wool; bandages and safety-pins for redressing the wound.

Drop'sy. An unnatural effusion of watery fluid into the tissues or cavities of the body. Dropsy has been said to be a symptom, not a disease, and it frequently sets in towards the end in cases of cancer, heart disease, &c. Dropsical patients need the greatest care in moving them. The operation most likely to be performed is aspiration.

Duboi'sine. Dilates the pupil. May cause alarming symptoms.

Duchenne's Disease. Progressive locomotor ataxy.

Duc'tus. A duct; a little canal of the body.

Duodenos'tomy. Making an artificial mouth at the pit of the stomach through which feeding can be carried on when perhaps the stomach is too diseased for duty. The food has all to be specially prepared, consisting, as a rule, of peptonised beef-tea and peptonised milk.

Duode'num. The first part of the small intestine, beginning at the stomach.

Du'ra Ma'ter. A strong membrane lining the interior of the cranium and spiral column.

Dy'namo. A machine for generating electricity.

Dysæ'mia. Unhealthy state of the blood, due to chronic poisoning.

Dysæthe'sia. Partial loss of feeling.

Dys'entery. Inflammation of the large intestine, accompanied by bloody evacuations. Absolute rest, attention to diet, and regular administering of remedies. Chills must be avoided. Enemas are frequently ordered. The motions must be counted, and kept for inspection. The patient is liable to suffer from weakness and depression.

Dysidro'sis. An affection of the sweat-glands of the skin, appearing on the hands or

feet, never in the old nor in children. It is of neurotic origin, and is generally treated by liberal diet, fresh air and mind rest.

Dysmenorrhœ'a. Painful or difficult menstruation. It may be dependent on anæmia, and disappear with the cure of the latter; or it may be due to causes which require surgical interference. If only occasional, hot fomentations to the abdomen, and a hot bottle to the feet, may give relief.

Dyso'pia. Difficult sight.

Dysorex'ia. Loss of appetite.

Dyspep'sia. Indigestion. Careful attention to diet. Note the condition of the tongue and the evacuations. Be prepared for irritability and melancholy on the part of the patient.

Dyspha'gia. Difficulty in swallowing.

Dyspha'sia. Difficulty in speaking.

Dyspho'nia Clerico'rum. Sore throat common to public speakers.

Dysphra'sia. Loss of power to speak the words wanted.

Dyspnœ'a. Difficult breathing.

Dystoch'ia. A difficult delivery of child.

Dysu'ria. Difficult discharge of the urine.

E.

Eas'ton's Syrup. A tonic mixture,

Ear Cornet. An instrument like a French horn, used to aid hearing.

Ear Conch. A large ear-shaped metal instrument, used to aid hearing.

Eau. Water; *eau-de-vie* is ardent spirit.

Eburna'tion. Hardened morbid condition of cartilage.

Ecchondro'ma. A tumour on the cartilage.

Ecchymo'sis. A bruise; an effusion of blood under the skin.

Eccye'sis. Extra-uterine fœtation.

Echinococ'cus. One of the many-headed hydatids which occur in the cysts of the liver.

Eclamp'sia. Serious puerperal convulsions with rapid motions of eyes, mouth and fingers. Save urine for examination. Prevent patient from hurting herself.

Eclamp'sia Nu'tans. Nodding convulsions of infants, often ending in epilepsy.

E'craseur. An instrument for crushing the stem of a tumour, generally by putting over it a loop of horse-hair or gut and strangulating it.

Ecthy'ma. A pustular skin disease, not contagious.

Ecto'pia. Displacement of a part.

Ectozo'a. Animal parasites on the surface of the body.

Ectrodactyl'ia. Absence from birth of one or more toes or fingers.

Ectro'pion. Eversion of the eyelid.

Ectrot'ic. Preventing development : abortifacient.

Ec'zema. An eruption on the skin; not contagious, but very unpleasant, and causing great irritation. The local remedies are often left to the nurse to apply; washing is to be avoided as a rule, and no soap used. To remove crusts, soak with oil, or apply poultices; some dusting powder will probably be ordered. For the face, ointment, as a rule, is applied on a mask of lint. Children's hands must be gloved or tied to their sides, to prevent scratching. A chill will increase the disease in children.

Effer'vescent. A fizzing medicine.

Effleur'age. A massage movement, light and gentle, between stroking and friction, done with the finger tips.

Efflux'ion. Abortion during the early months.

Effu'sion. A flow of fluid into tissues.

Ejusd. Abbreviation of *ejusdem*, of the same.

Elate'rium. A drastic purge sometimes given in dropsy. May cause nausea.

Elastic Bandages. India-rubber or woven bandages; generally rollers, and never reversed in using. They should be kept loosely rolled when not in use.

Elastic Tissue. The yellow, fibrous tissue of the elastic ligaments and membranes.

Elco'sis. A foul ulcer.

Elect. Electuary.

Electric'ity. A force caused by friction. Very powerful, but not yet thoroughly understood. Used to strengthen muscles, nerves, &c., by application from battery. Often used in connection with massage.

Elec'trode. The point where an electric current enters or leaves the body.

Elect'uary. A concoction of powders and syrup, making a sweet medicinal draught.

Elephanti'asis. A skin disease, causing terrible enlargement of the limb or limbs affected. It is chronic; and the skin thickens until it somewhat resembles an elephant's hide. When in the leg, a Martin's bandage and rest give good results. Or electricity may be ordered.

El'evator. A muscle which raises a limb.

Elimina'tion. Purging by use of medicines.

Elix'ir. A term sometimes applied to certain tinctures having a sweet taste.

Elix'oids. Disagreeable drugs in a disguised form.

Elytri'tis. Inflammation of the vagina.

Emacia'tion. General thinness of the body.

Eman'sio Men'sium. Delayed commencing of menstruation.

Emascula'tion. Excision of testicles.

Em'bolism. Coagulation of blood into an embolus, or clot, and consequent obstruction. There is always the danger of the clot passing to the heart in these cases, and causing sudden death.

Embroca'tion. A lotion for rubbing on the body.

Em'bryo. Term for the fœtus before it has quickened.

Embryoc'tony. Destruction of the fœtus.

Em'esis. Vomiting.

Emet'ic. Any means used to produce vomiting. Tickling the throat with a feather; large draughts of tepid water, salt water, or mustard and water, or ipecacuanha, will produce the desired effect.

Em'etine. An alkaloid contained in ipecacuanha. It is a powerful irritant and nauseant.

E. M. F. Abbreviation of *electro-motive force*, which is produced by a galvanic battery.

Emmen'agogue. A medicine whice promotes the flow of the menses.

Emmetro'pia. Normal sight.

Em'met's Operation. Suturing the pared edges of the neck of the uterus to repair laceration.

Em'mia. The menses, or monthly discharge in females

Emol'lients. Softening and soothing applications or liniments.

Emp. Abbreviation of *emplastrum*, a plaster.

Em'phyma. A tumour originating below the skin.

Emphyse'ma. Swelling produced by air, as dropsy is caused by liquid. The treatment is generally by inhalations, to which the nurse has to attend, or by compressed air baths, which need a special chamber such as that at the Brompton Consumption Hospital. The portable pneumatic chamber, consisting of a hollow cylinder containing air plunged into a larger cylinder containing water, the air-containing cylinder being fitted with a tube and mask, is sometimes used. The air is condensed by putting weights in the air cylinder, and rarefied by drawing off water.

Empir'icism. Treatment founded on experience only, not on learning.

Emplas'trum. A plaster.

Emplas'trum Lyt'tæ. A blister.

Emprosthot'onos. Spasms causing the body to bend forward.

Empye'ma. A collection of pus in one or both of the cavities of the pleura.

Empye'sis. Suppuration.

Emul'gents. The arteries and veins of the kidneys.

Emul'sion. A mixture of oil, such as cod-liver oil, with water, by aid of gum, &c.

Emunc'tory. A canal through which the contents of an organ are discharged.

Enam'el. The hard outer coating of the tooth.

Enanthe'ma. A rash, with fever.

Enarthro'sis. A ball and socket joint.

Encan'this. Growth in the inner angle of the eye.

Encephall'tis. Inflammation of the brain. *See* MENINGITIS.

Enceph'alocele. Protrusion of the brain through the skull.

Enceph'alon. The brain.

Enchondro'ma. A tumour of cartilage.

Encyst'ed. Tumours contained in a sac or cyst.

Endarteri'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the arteries.

Endem'ic. A disease prevalent in a particular locality.

Endoausculta'tion. Auscultation by means of a tube passed into the stomach.

Endocardi'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart. Often occurs after rheumatism or renal disease. Seldom directly fatal.

Endocar'dium. The lining membrane of the heart.

Endogastri'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

Endome'trium. The lining membrane of the uterus.

Endostei'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the central canal of a bone.

Endos'teum. The medullary membrane of bone.

Endothe'lium. The lining membrane of cavities.

En'ema. An instrument, usually of india-rubber, for giving an injection into the rectum. It consists of some form of syringe, the most common a bulb from which go two tubes; one tube has an ivory mouthpiece, which is inserted into the anus, the other is put into the fluid to be injected. In administering an enema, cause the patient to lie on his left side with knees drawn up, have the basin containing the enemata on a chair by the bed, oil the mouthpiece of the syringe, and, standing behind the patient, insert it gently: previously the air should have been squeezed out of the enema and the fluid drawn into it. The injecting should be done slowly and gently *Enema magnesia sulphatis.*—1 ounce Epsom salts, 1 ounce olive oil, 15 ounces fluid starch. *Soap enema.*—1 pint

of warm water, 2 ounces of soft soap; mix and inject warm. *Castor oil enema.*—1 pint of warm gruel, 1 ounce castor oil, half-ounce turpentine; inject warm. *Starch enema.*—2 ounces of stiff starch, 10 drops of laudanum; inject when tepid. *Nutrient enema.*—Peptonised beef-tea, 6 ounces; cream, 1 ounce; brandy, half-ounce; inject warm.

Enosto'sis. A tumour in the bone.

En'tasis. Tonic spasms, such as in lock-jaw.

Enteral'gia. Pain in the intestines.

Enterec'tomy. Excision of part of the intestine; a serious operation. Out of a record of 100 cases kept by a physician 48 died. The patient has to be kept absolutely quiet, fed only on the light diet ordered, and symptoms of peritonitis or of wasting must be watched for.

Enter'ic Fever. *See* TYPHOID FEVER.

Enteri'tis. Inflammation of the small intestine. A disease accompanied by much pain, and needing careful nursing. Compress of bran moistened in boiling water, or fomentations with opium may be ordered. Diarrhœa is usually present, and must be watched. No solid food is permitted, and absolute rest in the recumbent position.

Enterobro'sia. Perforation of the intestine.

En'terocele. Hernia, consisting of a protrusion of the intestine.

En'terolith. Stone in the intestines.

Enterorrha'gia. Bleeding of the intestines.

Enterosteno'sis. Stricture of the intestines.

Enterot'omy. Opening the peritoneal cavity and raising and opening the distended bowel. Called also Nelaton's operation. Like all forms of intestinal surgery, it is serious, and needs careful nursing, the chief danger being from the inflammation (or peritonitis) likely to ensue.

Entozo'a. Parasites living within the body.

Entro'pion. Inversion of the margin of the eyelid.

Enure'sis. Involuntary discharge of the urine. Give no liquid near bed-time.

Epen'dyma. The lining membrane of the cerebral cavities and spinal canal.

Ephem'era. A fever lasting less than twelve hours.

Ephidro'sis. Morbid discharge of sweat.

Epican'thus. Projection of the nasal fold to the eyelid.

Epichro'sis. Blemishes of the skin.

Epicra'nium. The integuments which lie over the cranium.

Epidem'ic. A disease attacking a number of people in the same place at one time. Epidemics are usually accounted for by the disease being either infectious or contagious.

Epider'mis. The outermost layer of the skin.

Epidid'ymis. Small oblong body above the testes.

Epigas'trium. The region in front of the stomach.

Epiglot'tis. The thin flaps of cartilage which guard the entrance to the glottis or windpipe.

Ep'ilepsy. A disease of the brain marked by the occurrence of convulsive fits. Perseverance in treatment is the chief hope of cure, hence it behoves nurses or attendants to be very patient and careful. A fit is generally preceded by fancies; the patient sees things, hears voices, has a bad taste in his mouth, and a sensation of rising air, called the "aura". The nurse is instructed what to do in different cases when these premonitory symptoms occur; usually sedatives are administered, a red-pepper pack given, or inhalations of nitrate of amyl, chloroform, or ammonia. A slight fit is called *petit mal*, a severe fit *grand* or *haut mal*. The fits are often brought on by excitement or any slight ill-health, lack of attention to the bowels, for instance. The nurse must note if the fit commences with a cry, where the convulsions begin, and how they spread, if the thumb is flexed, and how long the fit lasts. There is nothing to be done for the patient but to put him flat on the floor, unloose tight clothing, put a cork or pencil between the teeth to prevent the tongue being bitten, and otherwise prevent him from injuring himself.

Epineu'rium. The sheath of the nerve.

Epiph'ora. An excessive flow of tears. Common in strumous children.

Epiph'ysis. A process of bone attached by cartilage to the ends of bones, and from which growth takes place.

Ep'iphytes. Fungi infesting the skin or mucous membrane.

Epip'loon. The omentum, a membranous expansion which floats upon the intestines.

Episiol'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

Episiot'omy. Incision of labia in difficult parturition.

Epispas'tics. Agents applied to the skin to produce discharge, such as blisters or vesicatories.

Epistax'is. Bleeding from the nose, apt to become serious in debilitated or anæmic persons. Application of ice-bags to the

back of the neck and to the forehead is usually enough to arrest the bleeding, but in certain cases it becomes necessary to plug the nose with lint dipped in some styptic, such as turpentine.

Epithe'lial Casts. Filaments of renal epithelium found in the urine in certain diseases, when examined under the microscope. They are chiefly polygonal, are finely granular, and have large nuclei. If in considerable quantity, they signify nephritis or some other disease of the kidneys.

Epithe'lium. The outermost bloodless layer of the mucous membranes and the skin.

Epitroch'lea. The inner round projection at the end of the humerus.

Epizo'a. Animal parasites living in clothing or in hair.

Epsom Salts. Sulphate of magnesia.

Epu'lis. Tumour on the gums.

Equin'ia. Glanders in man.

Era'sion. Scraping.

Erec'tile Tis'sue. Peculiar cellulo-vascular tissue about the organs of generation.

Er'got. A drug got from a fungus which grows on rye; it is used especially in labour cases to contract the uterus and arrest hæmorrhage. It prolongs the length and force of pains in a parturient uterus. Some midwives make it a rule to administer a drachm of the liquid extract of ergot in every case *after* delivery. Poison.

Er'gotin. A form of ergot specially used hypodermically to arrest bleeding.

Erod'ent. Eating away, as caustic.

Ero'sion. Ulceration of parts.

Erotoma'nia. Love-madness.

Er'rhine. Drug causing nasal discharge.

Eructa'tion. Flatulency, with passage of gas from stomach through mouth.

Erup'tion. A breaking out on the skin.

Erysip'elas. Contagious inflammation of the skin, tending to spread. Accompanied by fever and pain in the part affected. It is necessary for a surgical nurse to keep watch for erysipelas, though in these days of antiseptic dressings, it seldom appears in a well-managed ward. The symptoms are redness round the edges of the wound, vomiting, rigors, and a rise of temperature—all this must be immediately reported to the surgeon. Great care must be taken to disinfect all articles used for erysipelas patients; the hands must be dipped in carbolic each time after attending to the patient. The period of incubation for erysipelas is from three to seven days; on the second or third day after rigor, a diffuse red rash with swelling appears. Constitutional erysipelas of the

head and face is not uncommon. Erysipelas contagion produces puerperal fever in parturient women.

Erythe'ma. Non-contagious circumscribed inflammation of the skin. If acute, often followed by rheumatic fever.

Er'ythroid. Red-like; applied to the red covering of the spermatic cord and testes.

Erythrop'sia. A defect of sight causing everything to appear red.

Es'char. A dry healing scab on a wound; generally the result of the use of caustic. Also the mortified part in dry gangrene.

Es'erine. An antiseptic drug extracted from Calabar bean. It contracts the pupils.

Es'march's Method. A bloodless method for operations. An india-rubber bandage is tightly applied to the limb, beginning at the extremity, and when it has reached above the point of operation, a stout tube is wound round the limb and fastened. All the blood is thus forced and kept back.

Essen'tiæ. Essences; strong solutions of one part volatile oil in four of rectified spirits. Usually given in a few drops on sugar.

E'thedene Dichlo'ride. Anæsthetic; the patient is usually rendered unconscious with laughing gas and then the ethedene admitted. Watch pulse with care.

E'ther. A volatile liquid much used as an anæsthetic. It must never be used near an uncovered light, as it is liable to explode. In Ireland, ether is drunk as an intoxicant, and cases of poisoning occur. They are treated in the same way as cases of alcoholic poisoning. Spirits of *nitrous ether* are diuretic and carminative.

Eth'moid. A bone of the nose through which the olfactory nerve passes.

Eth'yl. An anæsthetic, the base of ethyl alcohol and its derivates.

E'thylene. Oleñant gas. The bichloride is used as a general and local anæsthetic; the bromide is narcotic and poisonous—nurses are particularly warned against confounding it with ethyl bromide.

Etiol'ogy. Doctrine of the causation of disease.

Eucalyp'tus. An antiseptic much used in catarrhal affections; it is used as an inhalation in phthisis. It is a colourless, oily liquid, with a pungent, resinous smell.

Eu'genol. The principal constituent of oil of cloves.

Eu'nuch. A castrated male.

Euon'ymus. A drug used as a mild purgative.

Eupep'sia. Healthy digestion.

Eu'phorin. Antipyretic and pain allayer. Watch for collapse.

Eusta'chian Tube. The canal from the throat to the ear.

Eusta'chian Valve. A fold in the membrane of the right auricle of the heart.

Euthana'sia. A painless death, procured by the use of drugs.

Euto'cia. Easy labour.

Evacua'tion. Discharge of excrement from the body. *See* MOTIONS.

Evapora'ting Lo'tions. Used to procure local coldness. Lead lotion, or eau-de-cologne and water are most common.

Eventra'tion. Protrusion of the intestines.

Ever'sion. Folding outwards.

Exacerba'tion. A return of fever; a paroxysm of disease.

Exal'gine. A nerve stimulant of the same order as antipyrin. Sometimes causes alarming symptoms.

Exan'gia. Rupture or distension of a blood-vessel.

Exanthem'ata. Diseases accompanied by eruptions, or rashes.

Exarterl'tis. Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

Excip'ient. The substance used as a medium for giving a medicament.

Excorla'tion. Abrasion of the skin.

Excres'cence. An unnatural protruding growth.

Excre'ta. The urine and fæces.

Exfœta'tion. Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus.

Exfolia'tion. Scaling off a dead bone or tissue in thin flakes.

Exhib'it. To administer.

Ext. Abbreviation of *extractum*, extract.

Exod'ic. Nerves which carry the sensations from the centre outwards.

Exophthal'mos. Protruding eyeballs.

Exosto'sis. A bony tumour growing from bone.

Expec'tant. Treatment which removes obstacles and then watches the course of events without using medicinal remedies.

Expectora'tion. Secretions from chest, coughed up. The nurse must note the quantity and character of the expectoration. In pneumonia it is viscid, tenacious, sticks to the sides of the expectoration cup, and of rusty appearance —if of a prune colour, death is likely; in bronchitis it is frothy, abundant, and often streaked with black, and of a greenish-yellow colour, from the presence of pus; in consumption the expectoration varies from a small quantity of frothy fluid to abundant greenish-yellow offensive

phlegm or sputum, often streaked with blood.

Exten'sion. A certain pull or weight applied to a fractured or dislocated limb to keep it straight. A square piece of wood with a hole through the middle is attached by straps to a boracic lint bandage and with plaster wound from the knee to the foot; the bit of wood is below the sole of the foot, and from it goes a cord which passes over a pulley at the foot of the bed. On the cord is hung a cream can containing shot according to the weight ordered. Usually from two to four lbs. for a child, and from five to ten lbs. for an adult—beginning with the lesser weight and gradually increasing it. The foot of the bed should be slightly raised. The patient must be kept quite quiet.

Exten'sor. A muscle which extends a part.

Ex'tirpate. To remove completely.

Extra-u'terine Gestation. Pregnancy outside the uterus; in the abdominal cavity for instance.

Extravasa'tion. Escape of fluid from its proper channel into surrounding tissue.

Extrover'sion. Turning a fœtus by external manipulation.

Exuda'tion. Oozing; slow escape of liquid.

Exu'viæ. Cast-off parts, such as the slough of a wound.

Eye-teeth. The canine teeth of upper jaw.

F.

F. Abbreviation of *fiat*, let there be made.

Fac'et. A small plain surface of bone.

Fac'ial. Relating to the face.

Fæ'cal. Relating to the fæces.

Fæ'ces. The refuse material expelled from the bowels through the anus.

Fahr'enheit. The scale of most thermometers used in England: the freezing point is 32 degs., the normal heat of the human body 98·4 degs., the boiling point 212 degs.

Faint. A short swoon. Lay the patient flat, and let him have plenty of fresh air. Consciousness will soon return. Patients are very liable to faint the first time they are allowed up after a long illness, unless the nurse is careful to strictly limit the exertion allowed.

Fal'ciform. Sickle-shaped. Applied to certain ligaments, &c.

Fallo'pian Tubes. Two trumpet-like canals, about 3 inches long, passing from the womb to the ovaries.

Fa'rad. A unit of electrical capacity.

Far'adism. Electricity generated by induction.

Farcino'ma. Glanders: commonly called farcy.

Farina'ceous. Containing flour or grain. Farinaceous diet consists of milk puddings, gruel, bread, &c., and no meat.

Fas'cia. The membrane which encloses the muscles.

Fas'cicle. A little bundle of fibres.

Fat'ty Degenera'tion. When the muscular fibres degenerate into fat, and so become incapable of work. A term used especially of the muscles of the heart.

Fau'ces. The short passage between the back of the mouth and the pharynx.

Favose'. Like honey-comb.

Fa'vus. A contagious cutaneous disease, most common on the scalp. It is marked by a favose scab. The nurse must be careful about disinfection.

Fe. Abbreviation of *ferrum*, iron.

Feb'rifuge. An agent for allaying fever.

Febric'ula. Simple continued fever.

Fe'brile. Relating to fever.

Fecunda'tion. Impregnation.

Fecun'dity. Power of producing young.

Feh'ling's Solu'tion. Sulphate of copper is the chief ingredient; the solution is used as a test for sugar. *See* DIABETES.

Fel'lis Bovi'ni. Ox-bile; given in dyspepsia.

Fellowe's Syrup. A tonic containing iron, quinine, strychnine, &c. Should be given after food.

Fel'on. Whitlow.

Fem. Intern. To the inner part of the thighs.

Fem'oral Artery. The artery of the upper leg, from the thigh to the knee.

Fe'mur. The thigh bone. *Fractured femur*, for setting, an anæsthetic will be used; one long splint, three small splints, two long roller bandages, one rib bandage, and extension apparatus. *Femur bed*, a flat, hard bed for femur cases: the mattress is of hair, and in three parts; one to go under the legs, one under the back, one under the head and shoulders; the middle mattress has a round hole into which a bed-pan can be inserted from below. Each mattress should be covered by a separate sheet, so that they can be withdrawn, smoothed, and replaced, one by one, without disturbing the patient. A fractured femur necessitates six weeks flat on the back: the nurse must watch for symptoms of bed-sores and of pneumonia.

Fenes'tra. A window, applied to certain window-like apertures.

Fer Bravais. A patent solution of iron, used as a tonic.

Fe'rine. Malignant, severe.

Fer'rum. Iron or steel. When given as a tonic give after food. Iron helps to promote the flow of the menses.

Fes'ter. Inflammation, with collection of pus.

Fet'id. Offensive smelling.

Fe'ver. Disease marked by heat of the body, quick pulse, lassitude, and often delirium. The nursing treatment of every fever is rest, freedom from chills, and light nourishing diet.

Fi'bre. Thread-like structure.

Fi'brin. Albumin of the blood, which solidifies when exposed to the air and causes coagulation.

Fibro'ma. A tumour composed of fibrous tissue.

Fib'ula. The small bone on outer side of the lower leg. Fractured fibula is usual only together with fractured tibula.

Fil'ament. Thread-like piece of fibre.

Filla'ria. A subcutaneous parasitic worm.

Fillc'is. Male fern; a worm-expelling drug.

First Intention. A surgical term for healing of a wound by bringing the edges directly together, so that they unite without the necessity of new granulations to fill in spaces.

Fis'sure. A term applied to various grooves of the body.

Fis'tula. Any unnatural passage by which an internal organ communicates with another, or with the external air.

Fit. A sudden convulsive attack. The nurse must prevent the patient from injuring himself and loosen any tight clothing. She must note where the spasms commence, how they spread, and how long a fit lasts.

Fl. Abbreviation of *fluidus*, fluid.

Flac'cid. Wanting in firmness.

Flap. A piece of skin cut to fold over the stump in an operation for amputation.

Flat'ulence. Wind or gas in the stomach or intestines; sometimes causing severe pain, but, as a rule, merely discomfort. The usual remedies are peppermint or carroway water, or, in infants, dill water.

Fleam. A surgical knife used to open veins, or to lance children's gums.

Flex'ion. Being bent; the opposite to extension.

Flex'or. A muscle which causes flexion.

Floating Ribs. The two lower pair of ribs.

Floccilla'tion. Picking the bedclothes; a grave symptom in acute diseases.

Flooding. Excessive bleeding from the uterus during parturition. *See* POST-PARTUM.

Flor. Abbreviation of *flores*, flowers.

Flu'or Al'bus. White discharge from the vagina or uterus.

Flux. A flow of liquid.

F.M. Abbreviation of *fiat mistura*, make a mixture.

Fœ'tor. Strong unpleasant smell.

Fœ'tus. An unborn child, especially from the fourth month.

Fol'licle. A minute bag containing some secretion.

Fomenta'tions. Flannel, or spongio-piline, wrung out in some hot fluid and applied for the alleviation of pain. The spongio-piline should be put in a basin and boiling water poured over it, then lift it quickly into the centre of a towel; catch the towel with one end in each hand, twist opposite ways till the spongio-piline is well wrung out, apply as hot as can be borne, and cover with a dry flannel bandage. For a turpentine fomentation, sprinkle half an ounce of turpentine on the soft side of the spongio-piline immediately before application; for an opium fomentation, sprinkle an ounce of laudanum on in the same way. Fomentations need frequent changing, every hour or oftener.

Fo'mites. Articles of clothing or bedding which have been in contact with a patient ill with a contagious disease.

Font'anel. A soft space in the skull of an infant before the skull has completely ossified. The anterior fontanel, or bregma, is where the coronal frontal and sagittal sutures meet. The posterior fontanel is where the lambdoid and sagittal sutures meet.

Fontic'ulus. An artificial issue for keeping up a discharge.

Fora'men. A hole; an opening into the body. For instance, that which separates the left and right auricles in the fœtus, and is known as Botal's foramen.

For'ceps. Surgical pincers used for lifting and moving instead of using the fingers. *Dressing forceps* are shaped like scissors, with blunt, flat points. *Dissecting forceps* are shaped like sugar-tongs. Every nurse should carry forceps, and use them; they need to be kept clean, and to be disinfected always after use. *Midwifery forceps* are of different sizes and shapes, and are used for moving the fœtus; there are also torsion, uterine, nasal, and many other kinds of forceps.

Foren'sic Medicine. Medicine in so far as it has to do with the law.

For'malin. A 40 per cent. solution of formic aldehyde.

Safe disinfectant. For vaginal douche a tablespoonful of a 10 per cent. solution to 1 quart of warm water. For fumigating, tablcids are supplied. If used hypodermically, watch for rash, swelling, or pain.

Formica'tion. A sensation as of ants creeping over the body.

For'mula. A prescription. Statement of constituents which form a compound.

Fornix. An arch at the back and base of the brain.

Fos'sa. Little depressions of the body, such as *fossa lacrymalis*, the hollow of the frontal bone, which holds the lachrymal gland.

Fo'tus. A fomentation.

Fun'dament. The anus.

Fourchette'. A thin fold of skin behind the vulva.

Fo'vea. A small fossa.

Fow'ler's Solu'tion. A solution of arsenite of potassium.

Frac'ture. A broken bone: symptoms — crepitus, limb shortened and helpless, pain. Keep the limb at rest in a natural position between sandbags. For setting a fracture, an anæsthetic is usually given —splints according to the part, bandages, pins, cotton-wool, &c. Perfect rest is the only cure, and the nurse must see that it is carried out.

Fræ'num. A small membranous fold attached to certain organs, and acting as a check.

Frambœ'sia. An African disease, commonly called yaws. It consists of raspberry-like rash of the skin, and is contagious.

Frem'itus. A roaring sound caused by vibration.

Fric'tion. Medical rubbing or shampooing. Should always be done from the extremities towards the heart.

Friedrich's Disease. Hereditary paralysis.

Front'al. Relating to the forehead.

Ft. Mist. *Fiat mistura*, let a mixture be made.

Ft. pil. *Fiant pilulæ*, let pills be made.

Fuch'sine. A red dye used medicinally in albuminuria.

Ful'ler's Earth. Chiefly consists of silica, alumina, and oxide of iron. Very absorbent, used instead of violet powder in the nursery.

Ful'vous. Tawny yellow.

Fumiga'tion. The private nurse has often to fumigate, or expose to disinfecting vapours, a room in which an infectious case has been nursed. When the room is vacated a fire should be lit in the fireplace, and all papers, old linen, old clothes, and other objects of small value, burnt there, if they have been contaminated. The chimney, windows, and other openings should then be shut, and in the middle of the room containing the furniture and bed-

ding a jar with some live coals should be placed. On the coals should be put a layer of sand, and on that a quantity of sulphur (broken into pieces), proportionate to the size of the room, 1 lb. to 1,000 cubic ft. The door should then be shut. After being hermetically closed during twenty-four hours, the room should be fully aired by opening the windows, and must not be again occupied for at least a week after being disinfected. The airing of room and washing with carbolic or formalin is more important than the fumigating.

Func'tion. The special work of an organ.

Func'tional Disor'der. An unexplained disorder in the working of an organ.

Fun'dus. The base, usually applied to the anus.

Fun'gus. A microscopic, parasitical, vegetable growth.

Fu'nis. The umbilical cord.

Fur. An unnatural coating of the tongue, common in fevers. *See* TONGUE.

Furun'culus. A little boil containing a central core.

G.

Gad'us Mor'rhua. Cod-liver oil.

Galactæ'mia. State of the blood containing milk.

Galac'tia. Disorder of the milk secretion.

Galac'tocele. Tumour of the breast.

Galactorrhœ'a. Excess of milk.

Gall. A bitter secretion found in the gall bladder.

Gall Bladder. The membranous sac which holds the bile.

Gal'lon. Liquid measure holding four quarts.

Gall Stone. Calculus in the gall bladder. If the stone passes into the duct and thence to the duodenum, there is great pain. Local application of heat and morphine injections are usual. Diet important.

Gal'lic Acid. An astringent; used to control bleeding and lessen the night-sweats of phthisis.

Gal'vanism. Electricity generated by means of a battery of cells with carbon and zinc plates in acid solution. Practically the application of continuous currents as distinct from alternate currents.

Gal'vano-cauterisa'tion. Burning tissue with a wire made hot by electricity.

Gamboge'. A hydragogue cathartic.

Gam'gee Tis'sue. A dressing of absorbent wool with a muslin back, much used instead of lint and wool.

Ganglion'ia. Swelling of the lymphatic gland.

Gan'glion. An enlargement of a nerve forming a semi-independent nerve centre.

Also swelling of the sheath of a tendon.

Gan'grene. Death of a part. It begins with discoloration of one of the extremities, generally the toes, and gradually becomes mortification. The hardening of the arteries and consequent defective circulation of a part in old people sometimes brings on a form of dry gangrene called *senile gangrene*. Humid gangrene, occurring epidemically in the surgical wards, is called *hospital gangrene*, and is the result of carelessness and lack of cleanliness. The nurse's duty in such cases is strict cleanliness; the only cure is amputation. Fresh air and nourishing food are necessary. Raise the limb. Keep the part warm by the aid of hot bottles.

Gargaris'ma. A gargle.

Gar'gle. A liquid medicine for washing out the throat.

Garrot'. An improvised tourniquet, consisting of a handkerchief, a stone and a stick.

Gasterasthe'nia. Weakness of the stomach.

Gasterhysterot'omy. Opening into the uterus through the abdomen.

Gastral'gia. Unpleasant burning feeling in the stomach due to indigestion.

Gas'tric. Relating to the stomach.

Gas'tric Fever. Fever accompanied by catarrh of the stomach, and bearing a close relationship to enteric fever, and needing the same care in nursing and in diet.

Gas'tric Juice. The digestive fluid of the stomach.

Gastri'tis. Inflammation of the stomach. Chronic or acute. Vomiting often persistent. Rest, warmth; care and patience with diet.

Gas'trocele. Hernia of the stomach.

Gas'trolith. Calculus in the stomach.

Gastromala'cia. Softening of the stomach.

Gastros'tomy. Making an artificial mouth into the stomach.

Gauze. Fine tarlatan used as a surgical dressing, and generally impregnated with some antiseptic such as carbolic.

Gel'atine Pep'tone. Combination of gelatine and gastric juice.

Gelsemi'um. A nerve-soothing drug prescribed in tetanus, mania, and nervous affections. Contracts the pupil. Watch for frontal headache or double vision. Poison.

Gemel'lus. Twin, the name of two muscles.

Genera'tion. Reproduction of human beings.

Genet'ica. Agents acting on the sexual organs.

Genita'lia. The outer generative organs, or privates.

Gentia'na. A useful drug, very bitter, acts as a stomachic tonic.

Gen'u Val'gum. Knock-knee, *varum*, bow-legged.

Gesta'tion. The period of carrying the young in the womb.

Gibbos'ity. Protuberant; hump-backed.

Gim'bernat's Lig'ament. Part of the external oblique muscle called the third insertion of Poupart's ligament.

Gin'ger. Carminative and stimulant.

Gingi'val. Relating to the gums.

Gingivi'tis. Inflammation of the gums.

Gin'glymus. A hinge-joint, such as elbow, wrist, or knee.

Glabel'la. Triangular space between the eyebrows.

Glan'ders. A febrile disease with inflammation of the nasal cavities, communicable to man from the horse, ass and mule. Often fatal.

Glands. Small bodies occurring in different parts of the body, and having the power of secretion. *Concatenate* glands of the neck, *Cowper's* glands of the prostate, *Brunner's* glands of the duodenum, &c.

Glans. Bulbous extremity of the penis and clitoris.

Glau'ber's Salt. Sulphate of soda, a purge.

Glauco'ma. Inflammation of the eye, with hardening of the globe, and consequent hindrance of sight.

Gleet. A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra; symptom of chronic gonorrhœa.

Gle'noid. A cavity, a term applied to the socket of the shoulder-joint and similar parts.

Glob'ule. A very little pill.

Glob'ulin. An albuminous constituent of the blood corpuscles.

Glo'bus Hyster'icus. Hysterical choking feeling, as if of a ball in the throat.

Glo'noin. Nitro-glycerine; used as a drug to accelerate the heart's action in angina pectoris, shock, &c.

Glos'sal. Relating to the tongue.

Glossi'tis. Inflammation of the tongue.

Glossot'omy. Dissection of the tongue.

Glossople'gia. Paralysis of the tongue.

Glot'tis. The opening into the windpipe.

Glucosur'ia. Grape sugar or glucose in the urine, a symptom in diabetes. Sometimes a transitory state only.

Glute'al Bandage. Triangular bandage of the hip.

Glutœ'us. The three chief muscles of the hip.

Glu'ten Bread. Bread free from starch, given to diabetic

patients. Mix 4 ozs. prepared bran flour with an equal quantity of prepared gluten flour. Add a teaspoonful of baking powder, and half a pint of water to which a little salt has been added. Work well together, and bake immediately.

Glyc'erine. A sweet, colourless liquid, obtained from oils and fats. Used as an emollient ointment. Also in enemata as an aperient; one teaspoonful is injected from a special piston syringe.

Gnath'ic. Relating to the jaw or cheek.

Godfrey's Cordial. Said to contain opium. Use with care.

Goitre. Enlargement of the thyroid gland of the throat, common in Switzerland, where it is often associated with cretinism.

Golden Ointment. The popular name of eye-salve.

Gompho'sis. Bolt-joint, as of the teeth in their sockets.

Gonarthri'tis. Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonorrhœ'a. Inflammation of the genitals and flow of pus. Contagious: the nurse must be very careful to burn all soiled dressings, and to always use forceps. If the patient is a female, frequent baths and injections of warm water may be ordered. Inflammation of the external genitals must be watched for.

Gorget'. A blunt grooved instrument used in operations for stone.

Gouge. A grooved instrument of steel or bone used to scoop out dead bone.

Goulard's Water. A solution of lead containing a little alcohol.

Gout. A disease marked by attacks of acute pain and swelling of the joints, usually of the big toe or the thumb. Chalky concretions form about the joints in time. The nurse has to attend to the local applications (often tincture of opium, iodide of potassium, or carbonate of lithia, applied on charpie and covered with oil-silk); she has also to see to the diet, for dyspepsia generally accompanies gout. It is common to forbid sugar and fruit. Hot baths followed by passive manipulation may be ordered. The urine must be measured and tested, the presence of lithates being specially watched for.

Gr. Abbreviation of *granum*, a grain.

Graaf'ian Fol'licles. Small vesicles found near the surface of the ovary.

Graft'ing. Snipping minute portions of skin from a healthy part and planting them on some sore or wound where there is no skin, that they may grow there and help the wound to heal over. The new skin is snipped from

some healthy person (often the nurse has to offer her arm), with special curved scissors, the grafts are covered with gold-beater's skin, and the whole wound dressed with salicylic wool, and left untouched for two days.

Grain. In apothecaries weight the 20th part of a scruple.

Gramme. Unit of weight, 15·5 grains, troy.

Granula'tion. The process by which tiny granules of flesh form on the face of a wound during its healing. Called healing by second intention.

Granat'um. Pomegranate: given as a worm-expeller.

Gran'ule. Small particle or grain.

Grape Sugar. Glucose.

Grapho'spasmus. Writer's cramp.

Grav'el. A popular term for stone in the bladder and other calculi.

Grave'do. Inflammation of nasal membrane.

Graves's Disease. Enlargement of the thyroid gland with protrusion of the eye-balls, breathlessness and weakness, goitre. Rest. The patient is usually neurotic.

Grav'id. The womb during gestation.

Grey Matter. The grey substance of the brain.

Grey Powder. Mercury and chalk; a favourite aperient for children.

Grey Oil. A form of mercury used for injections in syphilis.

Grinde'lia. An antispasmodic; given for asthma, &c.

Grind'er's Asthma. Pulmonary complaint caused by inhaling particles of steel.

Gro'cer's Itch. Eczema of the hands, caused by frequent contact with flour.

Groin. Juncture of the thigh and trunk.

Grove Cell. A battery cell, the elements being zinc and platinum and the excitants nitric acid and sulphuric acid.

Gruel. Hot drink for invalids. Take two ounces of oatmeal and a quart of water. Put the meal into a saucepan and stir a little of the cold water with it, till free from lumps. Place over the fire, gradually add the rest of the water, and boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring it constantly. Strain, and flavour with sugar or salt as preferred.

Guai'acol. Drug used in phthisis to improve nutrition of patient.

Guaiacum. (Pronounce gwi'-ya-kum.) A drug used as an alterative and stimulant.

Guil'lery's Splints. Flexible splints with holes, invented by Dr. Guillery.

Guil'lotine. An instrument for excising the tonsils.

Guin'ea Worm. A worm which lodges in the legs and

has to be gradually drawn out. Found only in Asia and Africa.

Gum'ma. A soft tumour occurring in syphilis. The nurse must be careful to avoid contagion.

Gum Res'ins. Used as antiseptics.

Gurg'ling. Sound of bubbling heard in a lung cavity by means of the stethoscope.

Gut'ta. A drop, or minim.

Gutta'tim. Drop by drop. Abbreviation, *Gtt.*

Gynæcol'ogy. The study of the diseases special to women.

Gynoplas'tic. Operations on female genitals.

Gyp'sum. Plaster of Paris.

Gy'rus. A convolution, such as *gyrus semilertius*, the last turn of the cochlea.

H.

Habe'na. Of ribbon-like structure.

Hæmachro'ses. Discoloration of the blood.

Hæm'agogue. Medicine for aiding menstrual and other discharges of blood.

Hæmatem'esis. Vomiting blood from the stomach. Dark-coloured and often in clots. Recumbent position, ice to suck, notice the colour of stools.

Hæmatidro'sis. A rare disease. Occasionally seen in young girls, the chief symptom being bloody sweat.

Hæm'atin. The colouring matter of the red blood corpuscles.

Hæm'atocele. A tumour containing extravasated blood.

Hæmatocol'pos. Collection of menses in the vagina from imperforate hymen.

Hæmato'ma. A blood tumour.

Hæm'atophyte. A vegetable blood parasite.

Hæmatosal'pinx. Distension of the fallopian tube with blood.

Hæmatox'ylom. Logwood: a disinfectant and astringent, chiefly used for sores.

Hæmatozo'a. Animal blood parasites.

Hæmatu'ria. Blood in the urine, usually a sign of malignant disease of the kidney. Urine looks smoky or claret-coloured. Rest; ice-bags to the back. Astringents will probably be given internally.

Hæmoglo'bin. Principal constituent of red blood corpuscles.

Hæmophil'ia. A congenital tendency to hæmorrhage.

Hæmop'tysis. Coughing up blood from the lungs. Frothy, and of a bright red colour. Rest, no talking, ice to suck. All food must be cold, no stimulants. Watch the temperature and pulse.

Hæm'orrhage. A flow of blood.

Hæm'orrhoids. Piles, small tumours about the anus. Usually the result of constipation or pregnancy. Regularity of the bowels must be secured. Bleeding piles may necessitate injections of iced water or mild astringents.

Hæmostat'ic. An agent to arrest a flow of blood.

Hæmotho'rax. Escape of blood into the cavity of the chest.

Hair Follicle. Little pit in the skin in which the root of the hair is fixed.

Hallucina'tions. Imaginary appearances, the fault of disease of the brain.

Hamame'lis. Witch-hazel, prescribed for piles, diarrhœa, and bleeding from various parts.

Hare Lip. A congenital slit in the upper lip, sometimes double, and then consisting of two slits. The child is generally operated on very young, and the slit strapped up by specially cut strapping. It is most necessary to prevent the child crying, and to feed it with great care, or the slit may open again. Hare lip is frequently associated with "cleft palate" (which see).

Hare's Specific. Patent alleviator of asthma. Should be used only under medical direction. Same applies to *Himrod's cure* and others.

Har. pil. sum iij. Let three pills be taken.

Harts'horn. Ammonia; ordinary smelling salts is a carbonate of ammonia, and in that form is popularly called hartshorn. Poison.

Haus'tus. A small draught of medicine.

Havers'ian Canals. The minute canals which permeate bone.

Hay Fever. Attacks of paroxysmal sneezing supposed to be caused by the pollen of the hay irritating the nose. Inhalations of iodides or antiseptics is the usual local treatment. A respirator may be worn with advantage. Sea-bathing and tonics may be ordered.

Ha'zeline. A preparation of witch-hazel applied locally to arrest bleeding, or for sprains, &c.

Heart. The muscular body which pumps the blood through the system. The heart is situated behind the breast-bone, rather to the left; the point of the heart being under the left breast. If the ear be placed over a healthy heart, a sound like that of gentle breathing is heard occurring with the rise of the heart; this is immediately followed by a short sharp sound as the heart falls back; a short pause follows, then the first long sound

again. A nurse should know the natural sounds, so as to recognise any deviation from them. In heart-disease the patient generally turns blue, there is an anxious expression of the face, and the least exertion causes panting. All heart cases need the most incessant care and unbroken quiet, as the slightest movement or excitement may be fatal.

Hec'tic. The sudden feverish flushes of consumption and other protracted wasting diseases. The fever is not always present, usually coming on at night, when the patient is bathed in perspiration and terribly weak. By careful changing of linen, gentle sponging, and arrangement of bed, much can be done by the nurse to ease the distress of the patient.

Hel'coid. Ulcer-like.

He'lix. The outer margin of the ear.

Hel'lebore. A poisonous drug, used as a depressant. Antidote for overdose, stimulants.

Hel'ler's Test. Half fill a test-tube with urine, add pure nitric acid; if an opaque film shows between the urine and acid, albumin is present.

Helminth'agogue. Medicine to expel worms.

Hemeralo'pia. Sight useless at night.

Hemicra'nia. Headache on one side of the head only.

Hem'lock. *See* Conium.

Hemiple'gia. Paralysis of one side of the body. Watch for constipation.

Hem'ispheres. The two sides of the brain.

Hen'bane. *See* Hyoscyamus.

Henry's Solution. A purgative containing sulphate of magnesia.

Hepatal'gia. Pain in the liver.

Hepat'ic. Relating to the liver.

Hepat'ica. Medicines acting on the liver.

Hepat'ic Flex'ure. The right bend of the colon, under the liver.

Hepati'tis. Inflammation of the liver.

Hep'atocele. Protrusion of the liver.

Hep'atolith. Stone in the liver.

Hepatophy'ma. A suppurating tumour of the liver.

Hered'itary. Transmitted from one's parents.

Hermaph'rodite. One whose generative organs are neither entirely male nor female.

Her'nia. Commonly called rupture: protrusion of any of the internal organs through the surrounding tissues, most common in the case of the bowels. *Inguinal hernia* is through both the abdominal rings; *direct* through the external ring, and *oblique*

through the internal ring. *Strangulated* so tightly constricted that gangrene results if operation does not relieve. *Scrotal* is descending into the scrotum, and *umbilical* is hernia at the navel. Taxis is the usual means of returning the protruded part if possible, and a truss is then worn to prevent the rupture occurring again. A rupture not amenable to taxis is termed *irreducible*.

Herniot'omy. Dividing the constricting band of a strangulated hernia and returning the protruding part. The patient, after the operation, must be kept recumbent; no food must be given save the light diet ordered. If the patient is sick or has an attack of coughing, the nurse must support the wound with her hand. Note the motions, and watch for signs of peritonitis.

Hero'ic. Severe treatment of the kill or cure type.

Her'oin. Diacetate of morphine. Reduces respirations and allays cough.

Her'pes. Acute inflammation of the skin, with eruption. *Herpes Zoster* shows in rings of vesicles round the body, and is usually called shingles: *circinnatus*, chiefly about the head, is called ring-worm. Local treatment consists of protection from irritation, a dusting powder, or a mild astringent lotion.

Herpet'ic. Relating to herpes.

Heterotax'ia. Slight hereditary malformation.

Hexadac'tylous. Possessing six fingers or six toes.

Hic'cough. A grave symptom when occurring in a serious case of illness.

Hidro'sis. Excess of perspiration.

Higginson's Syringe. The ordinary india-rubber enema consisting of two tubes and a bulb in the middle.

Hip Disease. Inflammation of the hip-joint, most common in children, and extremely painful. The child is usually put in splints, and extension applied to prevent the painful jerking of the inflamed joint. The nurse's duty is to avoid any jarring or movement of the patient, while keeping the bed fresh and sweet, and the general health good. Be very careful in lifting the patient to keep the bad side from you, and to move slowly and gently. Abscesses often accompany hip disease.

Hippu'ria. Excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

Hir'sute. Hairy.

Hiru'do. Latin term for a leech.

Histoi'ogy. Science of the minute tissues of the body.

Histot'omy. Dissection of the tissues.

Histrion'ic. Relating to the expression of the face.

Hob-nail Liver. Granular and blotched appearance of a diseased liver.

Hodg'kin's Disease. General enlargement of the lymphatic glands.

Hol'ocaine. Local anæsthetic used in eye cases.

Holt's Specific. Also called Hooper's. Given for whooping-cough. Contains tartar emetic. Use with care.

Hol'loway's Pills. Contain aloes, jalap, ginger, and myrrh. Do not give to very young or very weak patients.

Homat'ropin. A drug derived from belladonna: it enlarges the pupil of the eye. Useful in cough and insomnia.

Homœop'athy. Medicine worked on the system of like cures like. Started by Hahnemann. Homœopathic medicines are mostly given in infinitesimal doses.

Horde'olum. A sty on the eyelid.

Hor. decub. *Hora decubitus*, at going to bed.

Hor. un. Spatio. At the end of an hour.

Hos'pitalism. Unwholesome state of the atmosphere in an ill-ventilated or ill-kept institution.

Housemaid's Knee. Inflammation of the bursa patella, caused by constant kneeling on hard substances.

Hu'merus. The bone of the upper arm.

Hu'mour. Any fluid of the body other than blood.

Hu'mulus. Hops; tonic and mildly soporific.

Hy'aline. Transparent like glass.

Hy'aloid Membrane. The glassy membrane which encloses the vitreous humour of the eye.

Hydat'id. A watery tumour developed in any cavity of the body by the presence of a species of parasites. Most common on the liver and the lung. Surgical treatment to secure the evacuation of the hydatids is usually undertaken.

Hydatreni'tis. Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Hydræ'mia. Excess of water in the blood.

Hy'dragogue. A medicine which helps the discharge of water from the system.

Hydras'tis. A drug procured from the plant Golden Seal, and used as a stomachic tonic, and as a local application for sores and ulcers.

Hydrar'gyrum. *See* MERCURY.

Hydrar'gyria. A sort of eczema caused by taking mercury.

Hydrarthro'sis. Accumulation of fluid in a joint, most common in the knee.

Hy'drate. A compound of a solid body with water.

Hydren'terocele. Intestinal hernia with fluid.

Hydro'a. A skin disease causing watery blisters to rise.

Hydrobro'mic Acid. Given to allay ringing in the ears.

Hy'drocele. Watery tumour in the scrotum. In infants, acupuncture may be performed; in adults, the treatment is usually injection with a stimulating fluid, or excision.

Hydroceph'alus. Water on the brain; a disease most common in children, and causing the head to swell to an enormous size. The victim is always idiotic. Nourishing diet—cod-liver oil; as little fluid as possible.

Hydrochlo'ric Acid. *See* Muriatic Acid.

Hydrocyan'ic Acid. A local sedative, allays irritation. Also antispasmodic. Poison. *See* Prussic Acid.

Hy'drocyst. A cyst containing watery fluid.

Hydro'ma. Watery swelling of a limb.

Hydrome'tra. Accumulation of water in the womb.

Hydronephro'sis. Dropsy in the kidney.

Hydropath'ic. Relating to cure by means of water; as by baths, and by the absence of alcohol as a drink.

Hydropericar'dium. Water in the pericardium.

Hydropho'bia. Madness of an acute form, contracted by the bite of a rabid dog. Tranquillity is of the greatest importance, and the nurse may do much to secure this and allay the terrible fears of the patient. Keep the room dark and quiet. Cold affusions to the spine, mercurial vapour baths, and the hypodermic administration of sedatives, are forms of treatment in which a nurse may have to assist. The saliva of a hydrophobia patient is supposed to be capable of conveying infection, so a nurse must be careful on this point.

Hydrop'ic. Dropsical.

Hydropy'retus. Sweating fever.

Hydrorrha'chis. Water in the spinal canal; spina bifida.

Hydrostat'ic Test. Putting the lungs of an infant in water; if they float it is proof that the child was born alive.

Hydrotherapeu'tics. The water cure from a scientific standpoint.

Hydrothi'on. Sulphuretted hydrogen, sometimes occurring in the urine.

Hydrotho'rax. Fluid in the cavity of the chest.

Hydru'ria. Profuse flow of watery urine.

Hy'glene. The science of the preservation of health by means of attention to sanitary surroundings and habits.

Hygro'ma. A watery tumour.

Hy'men. A fold of membrane

at the entrance to the vagina; popularly considered proof of virginity when unruptured.

Hy'oid. Shaped like a V, the name of a bone at the root of the tongue.

Hyoscy'amus. Henbane, a poisonous antispasmodic and narcotic. Enlarges the pupil of the eye. Antidotes, emetic of sulphate of zinc, ammonia and stimulants.

Hypæ'mia. Lack of blood in a part.

Hypæsthe'sia. Diminished sensation in a part.

Hyperæ'mia. Excess of blood in a part.

Hyperæsthe'sia. Excess of feeling in a part.

Hyperhidro'sis. Excess of perspiration.

Hyperino'sis. Excess of fibrin in the blood.

Hypermetro'pia. Over-sight, a visual affection. The opposite of myopia.

Hyperpla'sia. Excessive growth of tissue.

Hyperpyrex'ia. Excess of fever, shown by a very high temperature. Cold baths (temperature 65°) or cold packs with ice water are often used to reduce the temperature; quinine, salicylic acid, and other drugs are sometimes given with the same object. As much as 110° has been registered by the clinical thermometer in cases of high fever. *See* PACK.

Hyper'trophy. Excessive growth of a part; it is called *false* when caused by a deposit within the part and not by the general growth. Counter-irritants and stimulants, such as iodine, are sometimes applied locally.

Hypino'sis. Lack of fibrin in the blood.

Hyp'none. A colourless, pungent fluid used rarely as a hypnotic.

Hypnot'ic. Agent for causing sleep.

Hyp'notism. State of unconsciousness caused by straining the eyes to look at some bright object; a form of mesmerism.

Hypochondri'asis. Slight melancholia. The chief symptom is mental distress about the health, and delusions that the patient is the victim of many diseases. The attention should be distracted as much as possible.

Hypoder'mic. Under the skin; a term applied to injections given under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe. This syringe is marked in minims or drops, and fitted with a fine hollow needle. In giving an injection pinch up a piece of the skin of the patient's arm with the left hand; hold the syringe between the thumb and middle finger of the right hand, with the first finger on the piston.

Run the needle into and under the piece of pinched-up skin; slowly and steadily press down the piston; withdraw the needle gently and press a finger on the puncture for a moment to prevent the return of the fluid. The syringe must be kept perfectly clean, a bristle kept in the needle will prevent it from getting clogged with dust, &c. All drugs used as hypodermics are highly concentrated, and many of them, such as morphine, atropine, &c., are poisonous. One-sixth of a grain of morphine is the hypodermic most commonly ordered.

Hypogas'tric. Term applied to the region of the abdomen just below the umbilicus.

Hypoglos'sal. The controlling nerve of the tongue, situated under it towards the back.

Hypon'omous. Suppurating under the surface.

Hypophos'phites. Of lime, soda, &c. Nerve tonics.

Hypospa'dia. Malformation of lower wall of urethra.

Hypos'tasis. Deposit; passive congestion. Place the patient in a position to relieve the congestion of the part. Bandage if necessary. Watch for signs of feebleness of the heart.

Hypostyp'tic. Mild astringent.

Hypoth'enar Em'inence. Prominence on the palm beneath the little finger.

Hysteral'gia. Pain in the womb.

Hysterec'tomy. Excision of the womb.

Hyste'ria. A nervous disease sometimes marked by convulsive seizures, and very often by dislike to food, painful impressions and untruthfulness. There is always lack of self-control, and may be womb disease. The nursing of these cases is very trying, and can only be successfully carried on if the patient is removed from her usual surroundings, and her family kept at a distance. Infinite patience, and persistent cheerfulness mingled with a certain amount of sympathy, may work wonders. A good nurse will soon persuade a patient who has fasted for months to take food naturally again. Terrible weakness and even paralysis are brought on by hysteria; and all sorts of illnesses may be very cleverly feigned.

Hyster'ics. A term vulgarly applied to screaming and crying fits in women, who cannot or will not control their emotions.

Hysteri'tis. Inflammation of the womb.

Hys'terocele. Hernia of the womb.

Hysterol'ogy. Science of the diseases of the womb.

Hyster'oscope. Mirror for examining the womb.

Hysterot'omy. Cæsarian section, opening into the womb. The instrument used is called a hysterotome.

I.

I. Abbreviation of *iodine*.

I'chor. The thin, colourless discharge from ulcers and other sores.

Ichoræ'mia. Blood-poisoning caused by absorption of septic materials.

Ichthy'ol. Digestive stimulant: somewhat diuretic.

Ichthyo'sis. Fish-skin disease, often hereditary, non-contagious. Baths and shampooing are often ordered to remove the sordes, and oily stimulating liniments rubbed in to increase the circulation of the skin.

Ic'terus. Jaundice: a yellow discoloration of the skin, caused by absorption of bile into the blood.

Id'iocy. Mental weakness which dates from birth; feeble-mindedness. Few know how much can be done with idiot children by patience. The kindergarten method of teaching them is admirable. Physical training forms an important part of the treatment. A nurse who can secure the touching devotion of an idiot child will be able to cure him of all dirty habits, and even train his mental faculties to a varying degree. An idiot child should be placed in a home.

Idiopath'ic. A morbid condition arising primarily, and not following on any disease or accident.

Idiosyn'crasy. An individual peculiarity of the constitution, such as that which causes nettle-rash in some people if they eat any sort of fish.

Idro'sis. Excess of perspiration.

Ig'nis Sanc'ti Anto'nii. St. Anthony's fire, or erysipelas.

Il'eo-cæ'cal Valve. Valve at the junction of the large and small intestines.

Il'eum. The lower portion of the small intestine.

Il'eus. Strangulation of the bowels.

Il'iac Region. The region containing the cæcum, vermiform appendix, and some coils of the small intestine.

Il'ium. The shaft of the haunch bone.

Illu'sion. A deceptive appearance.

Imme'diate Ausculta'tion. Listening to the sounds of breathing by putting the ear against the chest or back, without the intervention of the stethoscope.

Imme'diate Percus'sion. Percussion by putting the finger against the patient and striking it, without the intervention of the pleximeter.

Impac'tion. State of being wedged in.

Impeti'go. A skin rash of an acute kind, chiefly seen in weakly women and children. Nutritive diet, and locally zinc ointment, will probably be ordered.

Im'plicated. Applied to fevers when two attack a patient at the same time.

Im'potence. Absence of power or desire for sexual intercourse.

Impregna'tion. Act of rendering pregnant

Im'pulse of the Heart. Sensation of a stroke felt on placing the hand on the heart, occurring as the ventricles contract.

Inani'tion. Exhaustion from want of food.

Inartic'ulate. Without joints.

Incar'cerated. Applied to a hernia which cannot be reduced.

Incis'ion. Act of cutting into with a sharp instrument.

Inci'sors. The eight front teeth.

Incomplete'. Applied to a hernia which, though inguinal, does not bulge through the abdominal ring.

Incompres'sible. A full pulse, the beat of which cannot be arrested by pressure.

Incon'tinence. Inability to retain the evacuations of the bladder or the bowels. Incontinence of urine is often a disease of childhood, and ergot and electricity have been used with good results; but most depends on the patience and firmness of the nurse in training in good habits. *See* ENURESIS.

Incrusta'tion. Forming of a scab on a wound.

Incuba'tion. The period between the time when a disease is contracted and the time when the illness begins.

In'cubator. A sort of glass box warmed by hot-water pipes, in which premature infants, born at the sixth or seventh month, are kept. The child is swathed in cotton-wool, and never taken out of the box except to change the diaper. Great care is necessary to keep the box at the ordered temperature.

In'cus. A small anvil-shaped bone of the inner ear.

In d. Abbreviation of *in dies*, daily.

Indiges'tion. Failure of the digestive powers; generally accompanied by morbid appetite and mental irritation.

In'dolent. A term applied to a painless sore which is slow to heal.

Indura'tion. The process of hardening.

Iner'tia. Sluggishness; applied to the womb when it will not contract.

Inf. Abbreviation of *infusum*, an infusion.

Infant. A newly-born child: a male should weigh at birth 7½ lbs., a female 7 lbs; it should increase 6 to 7 ounces in weight weekly.

Infant Feeding. *The First Month.*—During this period the infant should have, say every two hours, three or four ounces of peptonised milk that has been prepared with an equal part of water, sweetened, and had a little cream added. *The Second Month.*—During this time the quantity of the milk may be gradually increased, and the intervals between the meals somewhat prolonged. Do not allow a child to suck an empty bottle. *The Sixth Month.*—At this epoch may be begun the administration of a little farinaceous food. Any gruel may be made and used instead of water to dilute the milk. The mixture may then be peptonised as plain milk is. *The Eighth Month.*—Meat soups may be given, care being taken to free them from fat. *The Twelfth Month.*—The child may begin to have light puddings, well-mashed potatoes with gravy, or the lightly boiled yolk of an egg; but no meat should be allowed until the infant be at least sixteen months old. Every new article of food should be given cautiously and in small quantities at first, and any sign of indigestion should be noted, and a return made at once to a simpler method of feeding.

Infec'tion. The communication of a disease through the atmosphere. It is particularly the nurse's duty in infectious cases to prevent the spread of the disease to others.

Infe'rior Maxil'lary. The bone of the lower jaw.

Infe'rior Ven'a Ca'va. The chief vein of the lower part of the trunk of the body.

Infibula'tion. Joining the lips of wounds with clasps.

Infiltra'tion. An effusion of fluid into the connective tissue.

Inflamma'tion. A diseased state marked by heat, redness, swelling and fever; it passes on to congestion of the parts, and possibly to suppuration or mortification. Thus inflammation of the lungs may become congestion: the congested parts may dry up and die, and cavities are formed, and phthisis may set in. The Greek term for inflammation is "itis"; hence we get glossitis, inflammation of the tongue; peritonitis, inflammation of the peritoneum; and so on.

Infla'tion. Blown out and expanded by air or gas.

Influen'za. Epidemic catarrhal fever. Marked by sudden pros-

tration, pains in the limbs and eyes, and fever. The subsequent exhaustion is great, and semi-convalescents frequently fall victims to pneumonia. The nursing treatment consists in securing rest, giving nourishing food and the tonics which will probably be ordered. Great care must be taken that the patients are not subjected to a chill before they are fully recovered. Mental depression must also be watched for, and heart weakness. Very fatal with old people.

Infundib'ulum. A term applied to several funnel-shaped organs of the body.

Infu'sum. An infusion; prepared by pouring boiling water on to a drug, letting it stand, and then straining.

Inges'ta. Food taken into the body through the mouth.

In'guinal. The region at the lowest part of the abdomen on either side of the symphysis pubis.

Inhala'tion. Act of breathing in vapour or fumes into the mouth, a form of treatment frequently ordered in disorders of the throat or chest. The ordinary inhaler consists of a jug-like vessel fitted with a glass mouth-piece coming out of the lid; the hot water and the medicament ordered are put in the jug and the patient takes the mouth-piece in his mouth and inspires the vapour which rises through it. The steam-spray inhaler is on the same principle as the antiseptic spray. The chloride of ammonium inhaler is usually charged in the dispensary, and consists of a bottle holding hydrochloric acid, another holding liquid ammonia, and a third containing distilled water. The water should be changed every morning. In district nursing, a teapot makes a very good inhaler, the patient keeping the spout in his mouth.

Inhibi'tion. The arrest of some activity by the restraining influence of a nerve centre.

Inj. Abbreviation of *injectio*, injection.

Innomina'ta. Name of the large artery of the body proceeding from the aorta.

Innomina'tum. The triplicate hip bone.

Inocula'tion. The injecting of a virus from the body of one creature into the body of another, as calf lymph is used to vaccinate for smallpox.

Ino'ma. Fibrous tumour.

In'osite. Sugar found in the juice of the muscles. Occasionally occurs in the urine.

Insan'ity. Madness, disease of the brain causing loss of

reason. The nurse must never argue with an insane patient; she must watch and be patient; no matter what violence she suffers, she must never strike the patient back again. In restraining a mad person, catch hold of the garments, not the limbs. The nurse who knows no fear, never loses her self-control, and is ever watchful, stands in little danger from even the maddest patient.

Inser'tion. The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves.

In situ. In position.

Insom'nia. Sleeplessness; often a troublesome complication during convalescence. Hypodermic injections of morphine will probably be tried; when these are stopped, the nurse may find gentle friction very useful in inducing sleep.

Inspira'tion. Drawing in the breath.

Inspis'sant. An agent which causes a fluid to thicken.

In'struments. Surgical instruments should be immersed in 1 in 40 of carbolic ten minutes before the operation; directly after the operation they should be taken to pieces, cleansed with a nail-brush, put together, and put away in their cases.

Instilla'tion. Pouring in drop by drop.

Insuffla'tion. Blowing air into a cavity of the body.

Insula'tion. State of a body surrounded by non-conductors of electricity.

Integ'ument. The skin.

Inter. A Latin prefix meaning "between," and used with many medical terms, such as *intercostal*, between the ribs; *intermittent* fevers, in which there are regular pauses between the attacks.

Intes'tines. The alimentary canal from the stomach to the anus. *Intestinal obstruction* arises from various causes, such as hardened fæces. The symptoms are pain, vomiting, and distension of the abdomen. Immediate treatment is necessary, and the operation of laparotomy may have to be performed.

Intol'erance. Constitutional incapacity to endure or benefit by a remedial agent.

Intro'itus. An entrance, applied to the inlet of the pelvis.

Intuba'tion. Passing a tube down the throat and leaving it there; an operation sometimes performed on children with diphtheria instead of tracheotomy. It needs careful nursing, for the tube may be coughed up or may be swallowed.

Intumes'cence. Swelling, increase.

Intussuscep'tion. The reception of one part of the intestine into another; com-

mon in children, and causing obstruction of the bowels, and calling for prompt treatment. The surgeon has many methods of reducing intussusception; manipulation, opium, a copious enema, inflation by forcing air into the rectum, may be tried; failing success, laparotomy is resorted to as a last measure. Great attention to the diet ordered is necessary in these cases.

Inunc'tion. Rubbing in of medicines or nourishment. The skin should first be briskly washed with warm water.

Invagina'tion. Another term for intussusception.

Invermina'tion. Worms in the intestines.

Inver'sio U'teri. Inversion of the womb, so that it is turned inside out, and generally falls into the vagina.

In'volute. Rolled inward from the edges.

Involu'tion. The shrinking of the womb after labour. The womb, from weighing a pound and a half at labour, shrinks in eight weeks to the weight of an ounce and a half. Any chill may arrest this involution and cause great mischief.

I'odine. A poisonous element obtained from the ashes of seaweed. Very useful as an antiseptic. The solution is painted on the skin to cause absorption. The tincture is given internally for scrofula, &c. Report at once any catarrhal symptoms.

Io'doform. A form of iodine consisting of yellow crystals or a primrose-coloured powder. It possesses a strong and lasting odour. Wash the hands in very hot water after using. It is largely used to dust on wounds, its action being antiseptic and stimulating. Iodoform gauze, wool and lint are employed. The symptoms of poisoning from iodoform are vomiting, hallucinations, skin rash, and dusky urine.

Io'dol. Ointment containing iodine, and having the same properties as iodoform, without the strong smell.

Ipecacuan'ha. A prompt emetic secured from the root of a Brazilian plant. Greatly used for children in cases of croup and whooping-cough. In small doses it is a stomachic and expectorant; when used as an emetic, from sixty drops are given.

Iridec'tomy. Cutting off a piece of the edge of the iris to make an artificial pupil to the eye. After the operation the eye is bandaged with lint and cotton-wool, and kept covered for a week; it may be bathed twice daily with tepid water.

Ir'idin. A drug given for biliousness.

Iridople'gia. Paralysis of the iris.

I'ris. The coloured circle surrounding the pupil of the eye.

Iri'tis. Inflammation of the iris.

I'ron. When ordered as a tonic, should be given after food and through a tube. Dialysed iron does not injure teeth. Iron causes black stools.

Irredu'cible. Incapable of being returned to its proper place by manipulation.

Irriga'tion. Constant application of a lotion to a part. The simplest way is to suspend a basin over the part, fill the basin with the ordered lotion, hang strips of lint over the edge of the basin, so that one end is in the lotion and the other outside the basin; the lotion will then slowly drip from the lint strips, which act as syphons, on to the part and keep it constantly moist. This is most usually employed to secure cooling or cleaning of inflamed or sloughing wounds. Waterproof must be placed under the part irrigated. A vessel properly fitted with a tap and india-rubber tubing is to be found in most hospitals, but the strips of lint act quite as well.

Ir'ritant. A drug which causes excitation and stimulates action.

Ischæ'mia. Diminished supply of blood to a part.

Ischial'gia. Pain in the hip, sciatica.

Is'chium. The hip-bone; the back part of the os innominatum.

Ischidro'sis. Retention of perspiration.

Ischu'ria. Retention of urine.

Isola'tion. Set apart; an isolation room or ward is one kept for contagious or infectious diseases, and the nurse has to follow strict rules to prevent the spread of the disease. An "isolation sheet" is a sheet hung over the door of such a room, and kept saturated with carbolic or some other disinfectant, to prevent the disease germs getting out at the door and into other parts of the building.

Is'sue. An artificial ulcer made to promote discharge.

Isthmi'tis. Inflammation of the throat.

Itch. A skin eruption. *See* SCABIES.

J.

Jaboran'di. A drug containing pilocarpine and jaborine. It increases perspiration and stimulates the heart. A favourite remedy for alopecia.

Jactita'tion. Tossing the body; restlessness.

Jacob's Membrane. Layer of rods and cones in the retina.

Jacobson's Nerve. The nerve of the middle ear.

Jal'ap. A drug which purges rapidly, acting in from two to four hours.

Jam'bul. An Indian drug; said to lessen sugar in urine. Has also astringent properties.

Jaun'dice. Disease of the liver causing yellowness of the skin; usually brought on by over-indulgence or by chill. Infants often become jaundiced, and should then be kept indoors, and an extra fold of flannel put round the body. In the diet of a patient, avoid fat and sugar as much as possible, and give no wine.

Jeju'num. The upper portion of the small intestine.

Jeye's Fluid. A disinfecting fluid prepared from coal tar.

Joint. Point of union of two bones.

Ju'gular. Relating to the neck.

Ju'gular Veins. Two large veins of the neck.

Ju'niper. A drug much used as a diuretic in dropsy. It also promotes the menstrual flow.

Jus. Latin term for broth; thus, *jus bovinum* is beef-tea.

K.

Ka'lium. Potassium.

Kama'la. Drug used to expel tape-worms.

Kapo'si's Disease. Extreme formation of freckles, with tendency to ulcerate. Rare.

Kath'ode. In electricity, the part immediately touching the negative pole.

Ke'loid. A connective tissue, growth of the skin, intermediate in character between a cicatrix and a sarcoma. Continued pressure by elastic bandages may be tried, and left to the nurse to carry out.

Kerati'tis. Inflammation of the cornea.

Ker'atome. Surgical knife used for incisions of the cornea.

Ke'rion. A term for crusted ringworm.

Ker'mes. An oil made from poppy-petals.

Kepler's Malt Extract. A solution of cod-liver oil in extract of malt, useful for weak or scrofulous children.

Kettle. A bronchitis or croup kettle has a long spout coming out of the lid, so that the steam can be directed well out into the room. A roll of brown paper added to the spout of an ordinary kettle does in an emergency.

Kid'neys. Two organs in the region of the hollow of the back which secrete the urine. In all diseases of the kidneys, the nurse has to measure and test the urine.

Kil'ogramme. A thousand grammes.

Kinet'ic. Gymnastic treatment.

Kingzett's Bactericides.

Deodorants of peroxide of hydrogen combined with various antiseptics, such as thymol.

Ki'no. An astringent.

Kleptoma'nia. Insane love of stealing.

Kola Nut. A form of caffein, very sustaining. Given sometimes to stay the craving for drink.

Kou'miss. Fermented mare's milk; nutritive, and easily digested. Given in cases of wasting.

Krame'ria. Rhatany; an astringent.

Kyes'tin. A film of fat on the urine, a sign of pregnancy.

Kypho'sis. Hump-back deformity of the spine.

L.

La'bia Majo'ra. Two large folds at the mouth of the pudendum; called also the *labia pudendi.*

La'bia Mino'ra. Two smaller folds within the majora; called also the *nymphæ.*

La'bial. Relating to the lips.

La'bour. The progress of the birth of a child. There are three stages. (1) The dilatation of the mouth of the womb. (2) The passage of the fœtus through the canal and its birth. (3) From the birth of the child to the coming away of the placenta.

Lab'yrinth. The internal ear, consisting of a series of cavities.

Lac. In chemistry, a term meaning of milky appearance. Thus we have *lac bismuthi.*

Lac'erated. A lacerated wound is one with torn or irregular edges; not clean cut.

Lach'rymal. Relating to the tears and the glands which secrete them.

Lachryma'tion. Excess of tears.

Lac'tagogue. Drug for inducing milk secretion.

Lacta'tion. The process or period of suckling.

Lac'teals. The lymphatic vessels, which convey the chyle from the intestinal canal.

Lactif'erous Ducts. The canals of the mammary gland.

Lac'tin. Sugar of milk.

Lacu'na. A small pit or furrow of the body.

Lagophthal'mia. Lack of power to close the eyes.

Lalla'tion. The use of the liquid *l* instead of *r* in speaking.

Lamb'doid. Like Greek letter Λ, chiefly applied to the suture between the occipital and parietal bones.

Lamel'læ. Gelatine discs containing drugs. Used for applying to the eye, or dissolving for hypodermic injections.

Lam'ina. A thin scale of bone; or scales arranged in a foliate manner.

Lan'cet. Surgical knife, with point and two edges sharp.

Lan'cinating. An adjective applied to sharp cutting pains, common in cancer.

Landol'fi's Paste. Chiefly chloride of zinc: used as a caustic.

Lan'oline. An antiseptic ointment, light, creamy, odourless.

Lanu'go. The downy growth of first hair.

Laparot'omy. Opening the abdominal cavity by incision in the loin; a serious operation. The bed must be prepared with a draw sheet and mackintosh, and the upper blankets, &c., arranged in two sections, one to cover the chest, the other the legs, so that they can be opened over the seat of injury with ease. Temperature must be taken every four hours, shock must be counteracted by hot bottles, and, if needful, by injections. No food must be given by the mouth until the doctor orders it; ice, barley water, milk and soda, mutton broth, and so on up the scale, will be gradually permitted. Watch for vomiting and other signs of peritonitis.

La'pls. A stone.

Larda'ceous. Degeneration of the tissues till they resemble lard.

Laryngе'al. Relating to the larynx.

Laryngis'mus Strid'ulus. Spasmodic or false croup accompanied by a crowing noise; most common in infants. *See* CROUP.

Laryngi'tis. Inflammation of the larynx, causing loss of voice. Common in clergymen and public speakers. May be chronic or acute; the latter is serious. Tabloids, use of sulphate of zinc spray, and inhalations of iodine may be left to the nurse to administer. Keep the patient in a warm room, put on steam kettle, and watch for swellings or spasms. Avoid inhaling the patient's breath.

Laryn'goscope. A reflector used for examining the throat.

Laryngot'omy. Cutting into the larynx.

Lar'ynx. The upper part of the windpipe from which the voice sounds proceed.

La'tent. Not visible, lying hid for a time.

Lat'eral. Relating to the side.

Lat. Dol. To the side affected.

Laud'able Pus. Healthy discharge from a wound; it should be whitish-green, moderately thick, and not offensive.

Lau'danum. Tincture of opium, poison. Given in a few drops it produces sleep; it also arrests diarrhœa. Sprinkled on a poultice or fomentation it allays pain. For an overdose the antidotes are emetic, external stimulation, walk

patient about, artificial respiration.

Laugh'ing Gas. Nitrous-oxide gas, given particularly by dentists to secure short anæsthesia.

Lax'ative. A mild purgative.

Lead. Poison. The *acetate* is given in small doses as an astringent. The lotion evaporates rapidly and is cooling. The iodide makes a soothing ointment.

Lead Poisoning. Difficult cases to nurse, owing to the frequent severe colic. Baths and opium fomentations are part of the treatment the nurse may have to look after. The diet is light but nutritive, with plenty of lemonade. Note blue line on gums. It is common amongst painters and other lead workers.

Leech. An aquatic worm used for the local abstraction of blood. They should be kept in a cool place, in a glass jar filled with rain or river water. The top of the jar must be carefully covered with muslin. The water should be changed weekly. The part to which a leech is to be applied should be washed and moistened with cool water; put the leech in a small wine glass or test tube, and reverse it on the part. If it will not bite, moisten the skin with sugar and water, or scratch the skin gently till the blood comes. When the leech has sucked its fill it drops off; it should then be put on a plate and sprinkled with a *little* salt, which will make it throw up the blood. The leech must then be immediately put into plenty of fresh cold water.

Len'itive. An assuaging or soothing agent.

Lens. The transparent disc of the eye.

Lentic'ular Ganglion. The ganglion or nerves behind the eyeball.

Lenti'go. Freckles of a chronic character, not due to sunburn.

Leonti'asis. Leprosy of the face.

Lepido'sis. The formation of scale skin over the body.

Lep'ra. Term sometimes given to a non-contagious skin disease.

Lep'rosy. A constitutional malignant disease, cutaneous in its earlier stages, but afterwards involving both tissue and bone. The first stage may last days or months; there are pains in the limbs, lassitude, and feverish attacks. The second stage is eruptive, and the blotches on the skin come and go. In the third stage the disease becomes either nodular (*lepra tuberculosa*) or blotched (*lepra maculosa*); if the blotches become white,

and anæsthesia sets in, it is called white leprosy. Later, ulceration and mortification come on, and joints and limbs die and drop off. The two chief remedies are gurjun oil and chaulmoogra oil. Both are taken internally; also gurjun oil and lime water is rubbed in for two hours daily, or chaulmoogra oil and lard is rubbed in for the two hours. The nurse must carry out precautions against contagion, though the disease is not supposed to be contagious. Diet liberal, including plenty of meat and beer; fresh air, and exercise.

Leptan'dra. A drug which increases the flow of bile; given in biliary and intestinal derangement.

Lepto-meningi'tis. Meningitis caused by a wound in the sub-arachnoid spaces.

Le'sion. Any injury or morbid change in the function or texture of an organ.

Leth'argy. Unnaturally deep sleep; not quite so decided as coma.

Leucæ'mia. Increase of white corpuscles of the blood.

Leu'cin. A fatty amide formed during pancreatic digestion.

Leu'cocytes. White corpuscles of the blood.

Leucocythæ'mia. Morbid increase of the white corpuscles of the blood. Rest, avoid chill. Watch for hæmorrhage, splenic tumours, and vomiting.

Leucocyto'sis. A passing increase of white corpuscles of the blood.

Leuco'ma. A milky opacity of the cornea following on an injury to the eye.

Leu'comaines. Certain alkaloids developed in living tissues.

Leucorrhœ'a. A whitish discharge from the vagina, commonly called the "whites"; a sign of weakness. Must be reported to the doctor, who will order probably some local application, such as boracic acid powder, tampons, or cauterisation. Cold sponge bath daily may be useful.

Leuco'sis. Disease of the lymphatic vessels, which causes anæmia and consequent "whiteness".

Leva'tor. A muscle which lifts up a part.

Li'chen. A term for skin diseases of which the striking feature is inflammatory papules. *Lichen pilaris*, *L. scrofulosis* and *L. ruber* are the three chief forms. The improvement of the general health, alkaline baths, and the diligent rubbing in of the ointments ordered fall to the nurse's part to carry out.

Lic'orice Powder. Form of senna; a favourite purge for children.

Lie'berkuhn's Glands. Tubular glands of the small intestine.

Liebig's Extract. A meat essence, a teaspoonful of which to a teacup of boiling water makes excellent beef-tea.

Lien'cuius. A second spleen.

Lieni'tis. Inflammation of the spleen.

Li'entery. A form of diarrhœa, in which the food is only partially digested.

Lig'ament. A tough band of fibrous tissue connecting together the bones at the joints.

Lig'atures. Threads of silk, wire, catgut, &c., used to tie arteries or sew up parts. The nurse has to see that all ligatures are sterilised, and count the number used. Catgut, the most common ligature, may be kept in a solution of carbolic, 1 in 10, and cut into lengths of 11 inches when required for use.

Lime Water. An alkali, useful in testing. Used to dilute milk for infants, and generally to counteract acidity. Mixed with olive oil, it makes carron oil, a dressing for scalds and burns.

Lime, Chloride of. A deodorant powder.

Limo'sis. Depraved appetite.

Linc'tus. A syrup, usually applied to a cough mixture.

Lin'gual. Relating to the tongue.

Lin'iment. A liquid for external application.

Lint. Loosely woven cotton material, having one side smooth and the other rough. As a rule, the smooth side is applied next the skin. The name "lint" is also given to scraped or unravelled linen, though the proper term for this is "charpie".

Lipa'rous. Fatty.

Lipo'ma. A common species of fatty tumour.

Liq'uor Am'nii. The watery fluid in which the fœtus floats; in labour, once this liquor escapes, the nurse can be sure that the pains are not spurious, and that the doctor can be advised to attend.

Liquor'es. Solutions of active substances in water. *Liquores calcis saccharati* lime water.

Liq'uor San'guinis. Liquid portion of the blood.

Lis'terism. Antiseptic surgery.

Lith'ium. An alkali, given in gout, &c.

Lith'æmia. An excess of lithic acid in the blood, producing gouty dyspepsia.

Lith'agogue. A medicine to expel stones.

Lithi'asis. Formation of a stone.

Lith'ic. An acid contained in urine.

Lith'oscope. Instrument for examining the bladder.

Lithot'omy. Operation of cutting into a bladder to remove

a stone. An anæsthetic will be administered. The bed-clothes must be arranged to open across the middle; if possible have a proper mattress with a hole in the centre; if not possible use a mackintosh and a draw sheet or blanket. Sponges are required to absorb the urine which will at first flow through the wound; they must be constantly changed, and great cleanliness and care is necessary to keep the bed dry and sweet, and to prevent bedsores. The slightest risk of chill must be avoided, and all draw sheets warmed before used. When the urine ceases to flow through the wound, or when there is any appearance of blood, report it to the surgeon. Light strengthening diet.

Lithot'rity. Operation of crushing a stone in the bladder. Nursing treatment similar to that in lithotomy, but the urine must be measured and strained, and all fragments of stone kept for the surgeon's inspection.

Lithu'ria. Passing gravel with the urine.

Lit'mus Paper. Used in testing: acid turns the blue paper red; alkali turns the red paper blue.

Litre. About 2 pints; or 33·81 fluid ounces or 1 cubic decimetre.

Liv'er. The organ which secretes the bile: it is situated in the abdominal cavity on the right side. A yellow tinge of the skin marks derangement of the liver; the nurse must be careful her patient gets no chill.

Lobe. Rounded division of an organ.

Lobe'lia. A drug used as an antispasmodic, and also in enemata. May cause poisoning.

Lock-jaw. *See* TETANUS.

Lo'chia. The discharge following confinement; it is for two days almost pure blood, then turns reddish-grey, and becomes clear by the ninth day, and then ceases. Said to have infectious qualities; therefore the nurse must burn or disinfect all soiled dressings.

Locomo'tor Atax'y. Impaired gait in walking. Serious and lengthy illness. Sometimes the result of bromism; sometimes the result of syphilis. Saline baths and hydropathic treatment are usual. Diet generous, with cod-liver oil.

Loc'ular. Divided into many cavities.

Lordo'sis. Anterior curvature of the spine.

Lot. Abbreviation of *lotio*, a lotion, or solution for external use.

Lumba'go. A rheumatic affection of the loins; painful but not serious. Cold must be avoided. Rubbing in of such liniments as turpentine and chloroform, or aconite, may fall to the nurse's share: or

galvanic currents or hot baths. Diet simple; little meat and no wine.

Lum'bar. The region of the loins, right and left of the umbilicus.

Lu'nar Caus'tic. Nitrate of silver, used to cauterise wounds, or arrest the growth of proud flesh.

Lungs. The two organs of respiration, situated in the right and left sides of the cavity of the chest. For nursing treatment of congestion of the lungs *see* PNEUMONIA.

Lu'nula. White crescent at the root of the nail.

Lu'puli. Hops; the tincture is a sedative and stimulant.

Lu'pus. A tuberculous disease of the skin, most common on the face in young people of a consumptive or scrofulous tendency. Koch's fluid has been successful in healing these distressing sores. The application of salicylic and creosote plaster muslin or bichloride of mercury may be left to the nurse. The sore has to be scraped at intervals. Nourishing diet.

Lymph. A colourless, alkaline fluid found in the lymphatic vessels.

Lymphadeni'tis. Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. Tonics and nourishing diet.

Lymphat'ics. Small vessels pervading the body, and containing lymph.

Lympho'ma. A lymph tumour.

Lymphorrha'gia. Excessive discharge of lymph. Bandaging and astringents may be used as checks.

Ly'sis. Gradual decline of a fever.

M.

M. Abbreviation of *misce*, mix.

Mac. Abbreviation of *macera*, macerate.

Macroceph'alous. Very large-headed.

Mac'rocytes. Abnormally large corpuscles present in the blood in anæmia.

Mac'ula. A permanent spot on the skin.

Madaro'sis. Falling off of the eyelashes.

Magne'sia. A laxative, and antacid. The sulphite (Epsom salts) is a powerful purge.

Ma'lar. Relating to the cheek-bone.

Mala'ria. Effluvia from marshy ground: the cause of intermittent and remittent fevers.

Malig'nant. An adjective applied to very virulent and dangerous forms of disease, which run a more rapid course than the milder forms.

Malig'nant Pus'tule. Anthrax contracted from cattle, causing gangrenous carbuncle.

Malin'gering. Shamming sickness; a common practice with lazy soldiers.

Ma'lis. A term signifying the presence of parasitic animals on or in the skin; thus *malis acari*, a tick-bite.

Mallea'tion. A form of St. Vitus' dance, in which the hands perpetually hammer against the knees.

Malle'olus. The projections of the ankle-bone.

Mal'leus. A hammer-shaped bone of the middle ear.

Malpigh'ian Bodies. Small capillary masses in the structure of the kidney.

Malpresenta'tion. Unusual presentation of the fœtus at birth; for instance, feet first.

Malt Extract. A nutritive extract given to children with rickets, or otherwise weakly.

Mam'mæ. The breasts, or milk-supplying glands.

Mam'mary. Relating to the breasts.

Mammil'la. The nipple; either in male or female.

Mammi'tis. Inflammation of the breasts, generally occurs during lactation, and points to improved diet.

Mam'mose. Having large breasts.

Mandlb'ula. The lower jaw.

Man. pr. Abbreviation of *mane primo*, early in the morning.

Man'ganese. A drug used in skin diseases, in diseases of the kidney, and also to induce menstruation; it is tonic in its action.

Ma'nia a po'tu. Drink madness; delirium tremens.

Man'ikin. A small representation of the human body used for teaching purposes.

Manipula'tion. Rubbing and working with the hands to procure some healing result.

Man'na. A sweet stuff, slightly aperient, given to infants troubled with constipation.

Maras'mus. A wasting of the flesh; generally due to tubercular disease of the mesenteric gland.

Marshall Hall's Method. A method of restoring the apparently drowned by rolling the body over from the back on to the side, and pressing the chest on the raised side.

Marsh's Test. For arsenious acid by means of nascent hydrogen which deoxidises it, and arsenicated hydrogen gas is evolved.

Martin's Bandage. A rubber bandage. When taken off sponge with plenty of cold water and hang in the air to dry.

Mass. Abbreviation of *massa*, a mass.

Mas'sage. Scientific rubbing and manipulation of the body; strengthens the tissues and restores tone generally, acting as mild and thorough exercise for the patient. All movements are from the extremities towards the heart, and consist of kneading, rolling, beating,

and rubbing movements. Effleurage, tapotement, and petrissage are the terms used for the chief movements, though each school of massage has its own terms and methods.

Masseur'. A male practitioner of massage.

Masseuse. A female practitioner of massage.

Masse'ter. A strong facial muscle which moves the lower jaw.

Masti'tis. Inflammation of the breast.

Mastody'nia. Pain in the breasts.

Masto'sis. Tumour of the breast.

Masturba'tion. Manual production of vicious excitement.

Mate'. Paraquay tea; useful in indigestion.

Mate'ria Med'ica. The branch of medical science which deals with the character and use of drugs.

Mat'ico. A plant used as a tonic and styptic; chiefly in kidney cases.

Matura'tion. Ripening; the process of the formation of matter following an inflammation.

Maxil'la. The jaw-bone.

Meat Juice. Often ordered for infants with diarrhœa. Cut up two ounces of beef-fillet, place in teacup with 1½ tablespoons of cold water, leave for two hours, squeeze tightly through muslin, sweeten with sugar and administer.

Mea'sles. An irruptive fever common in children. First stage of coryza is infectious; the rash appears on the third day, commencing on neck and face and lasting three days. Keep patient in bed, and feed with light diet. Watch for bronchitis or inflammation of the eyes or ears. A cough is usual in measles. The period of infection is supposed to last a month. *German measles* is a milder disease, the rash appearing on the fourth day, the period of incubation being ten days. Convalescence is usually rapid and uninterrupted.

Mea'tus. An opening into a passage.

Mechan'o Therapeu'tics. Massage, and other mechanical forms of treatment.

Meco'nium. A black, sticky substance voided from the bowels of an infant during the first day or two of its life.

Me'dian. In the middle; an imaginary longitudinal line dividing the body down the centre.

Mediasti'num. The space in the chest between the two pleural sacs.

Me'diate. By a medium; thus *mediate auscultation* is performed with a stethoscope.

Med'ical Jurispru'dence. Medicine as it is connected with the law; for instance, in cases of suicide or murder.

Med'ico-chirur'gical. Relating to both medicine and surgery.

Medul'la Oblonga'ta. The enlarged portion of the spinal cord where it enters the base of the brain at the back of the head.

Med'ullary. Relating to the marrow.

Me'grim. A periodical headache confined to one side of the head.

Meibo'mean Glands. Sebaceous glands of the eyelids.

Mel. Abbreviation of *mellita*, honey.

Melæ'na. A discharge of black blood from the bowels.

Melancho'lia. Morbid depression, a form of insanity. Watch for constipation.

Melanis'mus. Black jaundice.

Melano'ma. A black tumour.

Melano'sis. Black clots in the tissues.

Melanu'ria. Black urine.

Melas'ma. Dark spots on the skin.

Melo'sis. Process of probing.

Mem'brane. A thin expanding tissue lining the cavities of the body. *False membrane* is a growth caused by inflammation, as in diphtheria.

Menidro'sis. Bloody perspiration, or vicarious menstruation.

Ménlère's Disease. Giddiness resulting from ear noises.

Menin'ges. The membranes of the brain.

Meningi'tis. Inflammation of the membranes of the brain, a serious disease, often ending fatally. Pains in the head are the first symptom, the temperature rises, and delirium sets in. Ice-bags to the head, iodoform applications, and menthol may be ordered. The nurse must take the temperature every four hours, and watch for signs of collapse. Keep the room darkened and absolutely quiet; feed assiduously. There will probably be delirium.

Menin'gocele. Protrusion of the brain through the skull.

Men'opause. Change of life; the cessation of the menses, occurring about the forty-fifth year, and generally a somewhat critical period.

Menorrha'gia. Excessive flow of the menses; may be due to many causes. Rest, flat on the back, and hot vaginal douches are almost certain to be left to the nurse to see carried out.

Menorrhœ'a. The menstrual flow.

Men'ses. The menstrual flow.

Menstrua'tion. Monthly discharge from the vagina, common in healthy females between the age of 13 and 45.

Men'thol. Peppermint camphor. A local anodyne, often applied as a plaster.

Mercu'rialism. Heart affection and trembling caused by long use of mercury. Attacking also workmen who labour on the metal, or inhale its vapours. The stools are green, and should be kept for inspection. The teeth become loose, the gums sore, the skin brown. Use myrrh when cleansing teeth.

Mer'cury. An alterative and purgative given hypodermically and internally in cases of syphilis and in skin diseases. It is a poison in large doses, and the antidotes are white of egg and milk and water. *See* MERCURIALISM.

Me'rocele. A femoral hernia protruding through the crural canal.

Mesenceph'alon. The middle brain.

Mes'entery. A large fold of the peritoneum to which the small intestines are attached.

Me'sial Line. Same as the median line.

Mes'merism. The control of one will over another: the influence being supposed to be obtained by making passes with the hands.

Mesoco'lon. The fold of the peritoneum attached to the colon.

Mesome'trium. A tissue joining the uterus to the surrounding parts.

Metaboi'ic. Capable of being changed.

Metacar'pus. The five bones of the hand joining the fingers to the wrist.

Metas'tasis. Shifting of a disease from one organ to another.

Metatar'sus. The five bones of the foot between the ankle and the toes.

Meth'ylal. A pungent, colourless fluid sometimes used as an anæsthetic.

Meth'ylene Bichlo'ride. An anæsthetic.

Me'tra. The womb.

Metral'gia. Pain in the womb.

Metri'tis. Inflammation of the womb.

Metrophlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Metrorrha'gia. Bleeding from the uterus, other than at the period.

Met'roscope. An instrument used to detect pregnancy, by listening for the fœtal heart.

Met'rotome. A surgical instrument used for making a Cæsarian section.

M. f. Haust. Mix, and let a draught be made.

Mi'asm. A poisonous smell.

Mi'crobes. Germs capable of rapid increase, very often disease germs or bacteria.

Micrococ'ci. Practically the same as microbes.

Microm'eter. A small instrument attached to a microscope, for making minute measurements.

Mi'crotome. An instrument for cutting fine sections for microscopic examination.

Mic'turition. The act of passing urine.

Mid'riff. The diaphragm or muscle which divides the chest from the abdomen.

Mid'wife. A woman trained to attend confinements, and fulfil all duties so long as the labour is a natural one.

Midwif'ery. Obstetrics; the knowledge necessary to performing the duties of a midwife.

Mi'graine. Headache, usually known as "sick headache," coming on periodically.

Mil'ia'ria. Prickly heat; an affection due to sweat secretion and want of action of the skin. Sometimes occurs atfer operations or fevers, and causes rise of temperature.

Milk Teeth. The first set of teeth.

Min'im. The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm; practically one drop.

Miscar'riage. Premature birth of an infant, before 7th month.

Mith'ridatism. Poison proof, from long acquaintance with a drug.

Mi'tral Valve. The valve of the heart between the left auricle and the left ventricle.

Mod. Præs. *Modo præscripto*, in the manner directed.

Mo'dus Operan'di. The method of operating.

Mo'lar Teeth. The grinders; big double teeth at the back of the jaw, twelve in number.

Molli'ties Os'sium. Want of chalk in the bones, so that they bend or break very readily. Nourishing food, rest, and fresh air.

Mollus'cum. Skin disease, either *contagiosum*, common in childhood, or *fibrosum*, involving the tissue.

Monoc'ular. Relating to one eye only.

Mon'ograph. Book on one subject only.

Monoma'nia. Mad on one point only.

Monople'gia. Paralysis of one limb or one side of the face only.

Monor'chid. Having only one testicle.

Mon'ster. A creature born of woman, but so malformed as to have but slight resemblance to a human being.

Mons Ven'eris. The eminence just over the os pubis in women.

Mor'bid. Unnatural, diseased.

Mor'ibund. In a dying state.

Mor'phine. A vegetable alkaloid used as a sedative or anodyne. Injected under the skin, it causes a sensation of peace to steal over the frame, the pain decreases, and sleep is induced. An overdose causes death, chiefly by paralysis of the muscles of respiration. Stimulation, artificial respiration and an emetic are the antidotes.

Mor'phinism. Chronic poisoning from indulgence in the drug. Never leave the patient alone. Keep him amused and well fed.

Morphœ'a. A spot on the skin, significant of scleroderma. If massage is ordered, it must be round, not on, the spot.

Mortifica'tion. The death of a part, gangrene. Always serious; the nurse must pay great attention to cleanliness, and use disinfectants.

Mor'tuary. A place where dead bodies are kept.

Mor. Sol. *More solito*, in the usual way.

Mor'van's Disease. Atrophy of the nails and finger-ends.

Mo'tions. The evacuations of the bowels, which it is the duty of the nurse to note on her nursing chart in every case, and call the attention of the doctor if they exceed 2 in the 24 hours (except in children), or if the patient goes more than 24 hours without passing any. The nurse should also note if they are streaked with blood, contain mucus, or undigested food, or worms. The colour should be noticed; it is like pea soup in typhoid, light in jaundice, green in mercurialism. When ordered to be kept for inspection, the motion should be put in a glass jar and a piece of glass put over the mouth.

Mo'tor Nerves. Those nerves which, passing *from* a nerve centre, convey an order of motion; the opposite to sensory nerves, which, passing *to* a nerve centre, convey a sensation.

Mox'a. A small mass of vegetable matter used to cauterise wounds.

Muci'tis. Inflammation of the mucous membrane.

Mu'coid. Resembling mucus.

Mu'cus. A viscid fluid of the body secreted by the mucous membranes. Mucus in the urine shows as a heavy white sediment, clinging to the bottle when it is shaken.

Multiloc'ular. Having many cells.

Multip'ara. A woman who has had more than one child.

Mumps. Parotiditis. A highly infectious swelling of the salivary glands. Keep the patient isolated in a warm room; take the temperature night and morning; give light nutritive diet; foment the face and neck with hot water, and, if ordered, apply bran poultices.

Murlat'ic Acid. Aids digestion. Should be given through a tube and the teeth afterwards cleansed with some alkali.

Mur'mur. A sound of the heart or the lungs heard upon auscultation.

Mus'cæ Volitan'tes. Spots or filaments which dance before the eyes in indigestion, and also when the sight is strained.

Mus'carine. A drug which dilates the pupil. Poison.

Mus'cle. Strong tissue of the body, capable of great contraction, and the means by which the limbs are moved.

Mus'culo-spir'al. A spiral nerve of the arm.

Myal'gia. Pain in the muscles.

Myasthe'nia. Debility of the muscles.

Myceto'ma. An Indian disease marked by fungous growth on the foot.

My'coid. Resembling a fungus.

Myco'sis. A fungus polypus.

Mydri'asis. Unnatural increase in the size of the pupil of the eye.

Mydriat'ics. Drugs used to dilate the pupil of the eye.

Myeli'tis. Inflammation of the spinal cord.

My'eloid. Like marrow.

Myocardi'tis. Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart. Often follows acute rheumatism: chances of recovery small.

Myo'ma. Muscular tumour.

Myo'pia. Short-sightedness.

Myosarco'ma. A tumour, muscular and sarcomatous.

Myo'sis. Unnatural smallness of the pupil of the eye.

Myot'ics. Drugs which cause the pupil to contract.

Myot'omy. Cutting through a muscle.

Myringi'tis. Inflammation of the membrane of the inner ear.

Myrrh. A stimulating and tonic concoction of vegetable origin.

Myxœde'ma. A jelly-like form of dropsy accompanied by atrophy of the thyroid gland, chiefly seen in adult women. Treated often by injections. Careful attention to diet and warmth.

Myxo'ma. Mucous tumour.

Myxosarco'ma. A fleshy tumour containing mucus.

N.

N. *Nocte*, at night.

Na'both's Glands. Small glandular bodies situated at the neck of the uterus.

Næ'vus. A birth-mark, a congenital blemish of the skin, often curable if the attention of the physician is called to it in time.

Na'nus. A dwarf.

Naph'thalin. An antiseptic and expectorant derived from coal-tar. Given for indigestion, &c.

Narco'sis. A state of unconsciousness produced by the use of narcotics.

Narcot'ic. A medicine which induces sleep.

Nar'cotin. A form of opium used as an antipcriodic.

Na'res. The nostrils.

Na'sal. Relating to the nose.

Nas'cent. At the moment of birth.

Na'tes. The buttocks.

Na'trium. Sodium.

Nau'sea. A feeling of sickness, but without actual vomiting.

Na'vel. The umbilicus, the point of connection of the cord: in infants it should be covered by a pad, and any swelling should be reported to the doctor.

Neb'ula. A slight cloudiness of the cornea.

Necrop'sy. Examination of a body after death.

Necro'sis. Death of a part; usually applied to bone. Where there is dead bone there is always a sore, and pieces of dead bone at times work out through the sore: they should always be kept for the doctor to see.

Necrot'ic. Relating to death.

Neg'ative Pole. That connected with the least oxidisable plate of a galvanic battery.

Ne'laton's Method. For restoring a fainting person: put the feet and body on a low couch, and let the head and shoulders be on the floor.

Ne'laton's Operation. Enterotomy (which see).

Neo Membrane. False membrane.

Nematoi'dea. Thread worms.

Ne'oplasm. A new growth.

Neoplas'ty. Any operation which fosters a new growth.

Nepen'the. Opium preparation; used generally as suppositories.

Nephral'gia. Pain of the kidney.

Nephri'tis. Inflammation of the kidney. Measure and test urine, and watch for renal casts, pus, &c. Put patient between blankets.

Nephropyo'sis. Suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrot'omy. Cutting into the kidney.

Ne'rium Odo'rum. A powerful drug procured from the oleander used as a cardiac and nerve stimulant. It causes the pupil to dilate. Poison.

Nerve. A bundle of fibres conveying sensation and volition to and from the organs.

Ner'vous. Connected with the nerves; applied to low fevers and similar affections.

Nettle-rash. Urticaria.

Neural'gia. Pain of a nerve or nerves; if of the sciatic nerve it is sciatic; or tic-douloureux, or hemicrania if of the nerves of the face. Very often neuralgia of one part is a symptom of disease elsewhere, and, therefore, neuralgia should always be watched and reported. For instance, toothache has brought on an epileptic attack.

Neurasthe'nia. Nervous exhaustion. No cases are more trying to a nurse than those where the nerves are disordered. The patient is weak and fanciful, and needs to be treated with sympathy, yet with

firmness; the nurse must be cheerful but quiet, patient and forbearing, yet strict in carrying out the doctor's orders. The treatment is sure to include careful dieting, and will probably comprise massage. It may include seclusion, in which case we get Weir Mitchellism.

Neurec'tomy. Severing a nerve.

Neu'rin. The albuminoid matter of a nerve.

Neuri'tis. Inflammation of a nerve.

Neurody'nia. Chronic neuralgia.

Neuro'ma. A tumour composed of nerve tissue.

Neuro'ses. A class of diseases connected with the nervous system, but arising from no structural cause which can be detected.

Neu'tral. Neither acid nor alkali.

Neville's Splint. Back splint with foot-piece, used for fractures of the leg.

Nic'otinism. Illness caused by over-indulgence in tobacco.

Nictita'tion. Involuntary winking of the eyelids.

Nightingale. A bed-cloak made out of two yards of flannel.

Nigres'cent. Growing black.

Nigri'ties. Blackness of the skin.

Nip'ple. Small eminence in the centre of each breast. Cracked nipples are a thing the monthly nurse has to fight against by cleanliness and the use of spirit and glycerine.

Nipple Shields. Coverings of glass or india-rubber put on the nipples to protect them when they are sore.

Ni'trate. Compound of nitric acid and a base.

Ni'trate of Silver. Lunar caustic; used in the form of a pencil to arrest bleeding from a leech bite or other small wound by its styptic action. Also to check the growth of proud flesh. As an astringent lotion, half a grain to the ounce, it is used to bathe the eyes in cases of ophthalmia. Salt and water is the antidote in cases of poisoning.

Ni'tre. Saltpetre; a popular remedy for a sore throat. Diaphoretic.

Ni'tric Acid. A corrosive fluid used in testing for albumin, &c. Minute doses, prescribed for indigestion, should be given after food, through a tube. If allowed to fall on the finger, it burns the skin. The antidotes for poisoning are alkalies, white of egg, and milk.

Ni'trite of Amyl. Useful as inhalation in angina pectoris, and in some cases of poisoning. Supplied in vaporoles which can be easily crushed.

Ni'trogen. A colourless gas

entering largely into the composition of the air we breathe.

Nitro-glyc'erine. An oily liquid, highly explosive, used as a heart stimulant, and for neuralgia, &c. Sometimes causes headache. Must never be taken near a light. Called also Trinitro-glycerine. Poison.

Ni'trous Ox'ide. Laughing gas; an anæsthetic used for short operations, especially by dentists.

N. Mque. *Nocte maneque*, night and morning.

No. Abbreviation of *numero*, in number.

Node. A bony swelling.

Nodos'ity. Chalky knobs at the joints, found in cases of gout.

Nod'ule. A little knob.

No'li-me-tan'gere. A name given to bad ulcers, especially if on the face, and of syphilitic or consumptive origin. In dressing them, the nurse must certainly be careful to "touch them not," and to use disinfectants.

No'ma. Ulceration of the mouth, also of the labia pudendi of the young.

Non com'pos men'tis. Not sound of mind.

Nor'mal. The ordinary and proper state. Thus the temperature of the body in health is 98·4° F. or 37° C., and this is said to be normal. The respiration in an adult should be about 16 a minute; the pulse about 70 a minute.

Nosol'ogy. The classification of diseases.

Nosoph'yta. A skin disease caused by a fungous growth.

Nostal'gia. Home sickness, or longing for home, so strongly developed as to cause serious bodily illness.

Nos'trum. A quack medicine, or one of which the ingredients are kept secret.

Notal'gia. Pain in the back.

Nu'cha. The nape, or back of the neck.

Nullip'ara. A woman who has never had children, but is not a virgin.

Num'mulated. Resembling a coin; applied to a form of expectoration sometimes seen in phthisis.

Nuta'tion. Involuntary nodding of the head.

Nu'trient Enema'ta. Injections *per rectum* given to a patient who from weakness or some other cause cannot take sufficient food by the mouth. The enemata should as a rule be peptonised; the following is a good recipe: quarter of a pint of strong beef-tea, mixed with quarter of a pint of milk gruel; add two teaspoonfuls of Benger's liquor pancreaticus; allow it to stand for an hour, and then inject slowly. The enema used should be a simple ball, with only one opening; it should be kept

solely for nutrient injections.

Nux Vom'ica. The seed of strychnine, much used as a nerve tonic and in cases of gastric affection, and also in paralysis. In large doses it is poisonous, and the antidotes are an emetic, tannin, chloroform or ether inhalation.

Nyctalo'pia. A state of the eyes which causes vision to be better at night than during the day.

Nym'phæ. Two folds of mucous membrane on either side of the vagina; the lesser or inner lips which protect the orifice of the vagina.

Nymphoma'nia. Insane sexual desire in females.

Nystag'mus. Involuntary oscillations of the eyeball; sometimes congenital; sometimes a symptom of brain disease.

O.

O. Abbreviation of *octarius*, a pint.

O. alt. hor. *Omnibus alternis horis*, every other hour.

O. bid. Every two days.

O. bih. Every two hours.

Obdorml'tion. Numbness or sleepiness of a part.

Obes'ity. Excessive fatness.

Obmutes'cence. Dumbness.

Obsoles'cence. Cessation of growth.

Obstet'rics. That part of medicine and nursing which is connected with midwifery, and with the operations and illnesses caused by the bearing of children. For nearly all obstetrical operations the patient should have a night-gown opening down the back, and the hair should be done in two plaits. Often the patient has to lie flat on her back for a week, the knees raised by a pillow. Liquid diet: catheter (if ordered) every six hours. Every precaution to prevent soiling the dressings. Strictly antiseptic.

Obstipa'tion. Constipation, the motions being hard and slender.

Obtura'tors. Vessels which stop up a cavity; applied to two gluteal muscles, a nerve, a foramen, &c.

Occip'ital. Relating to the back of the head.

Oc'ciput. The back of the head.

Occlu'sion. Closure.

Ochle'sis. Morbid condition caused by crowding sick people together.

Octa'rius. A pint.

Oc'ular. Relating to the eye.

Oc'ulist. An eye specialist.

Odontal'gia. Toothache.

Odon'toid. Tooth-like.

Odontopri'sis. Grinding the teeth.

Œde'ma. Swelling of a dropsical nature; when the finger is pressed on the part affected the flesh pits and does not regain its colour and form for some seconds. In case-taking any œdema should be noted.

Œsoph'agus. The canal which runs from the throat into the stomach.

Œstrua'tion. Period of lust.

Offic'inal. Term applied to medicines which are in the British Pharmacopœia.

Ohm. Unit of resistance in galvanism.

Old'ium Lac'tis. A micro-organism found in milk, and supposed to cause thrush in children.

Oint'ment. A soft application having healing virtues usually consisting of lard impregnated with some drug. Ointments should be spread on lint with a palette knife, and applied next the sore.

Ol. Abbreviation of *oleum*, oil. *Ol. ricini*, castor oil; *Ol. morrhuæ*, cod-liver oil; *Ol. res.*, oleoresin.

Oleag'inous. Oily.

Olec'ranon. The bone composing the point of the elbow.

Olfac'tory. Relating to the sense of smell.

Oligæ'mia. Lack of blood.

Oligotroph'ia. Lack of nourishment.

Oligure'sis. Lack of urine.

Ol'ivary Bodies. Two olive-like erections of the medulla oblongata.

Ol'ive Oil. A teaspoonful is sometimes given to children as an aperient. Beaten up with water it forms an enema. It is used to oil instruments, such as the nozzle of an enema.

Olopho'nia. Malformation of the voice organs.

O. M. *Omne mane*, every morning.

Omal'gia. Pain in the shoulder.

Omarthri'tis. Inflammation of the shoulder.

Omen'tum. A fold of fat in front of the intestines.

Om'phalocele. A rupture at the umbilicus.

Omphalot'omy. Division of the navel cord.

O. N. *Omni nocte*, every night.

O'nanism. Self-pollution.

Onco'sis. Progress of a tumour.

Oncot'omy. Opening an abscess or tumour.

Ony'chia. Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.

Onychopto'sis. Falling off of the nails.

O'nyx. Small collection of matter in the cornea.

O.O.O. Best olive oil.

Oophorec'tomy. Removal of the ovaries; called also Battey's operation for the relief of neuroses and psychoses. The nursing treatment is similar to that described under Ovariotomy.

Oophori'tis. Inflammation of the ovaries.

Opac'ity. Want of transparency, cloudiness.

Ophthal'mia. Inflammation of the eye. Directly an infant is born, the monthly nurse should sponge the eyes with plenty of warm water: in this way the ophthalmia so

constant in infants can be avoided; it is solely a matter of cleanliness. Once contracted, the cure is chiefly in the hands of the nurse; for constant care is alone successful. The eyes must be cleansed and bathed with boracic acid lotion or warm water every two hours (or at the interval ordered) if the child is awake; and an astringent lotion must be dropped into the eye. The child should be taken on the nurse's knee, and the head thrown well back; separate the lids with one hand, while the sponge is held in the other. If necessary, have an assistant to hold the child, for the washing must be thorough. The lids should be smeared with a little vaseline; and the general health of the child should be attended to. Rags used to dry the eyes must be promptly burnt, and the nurse must wash her hands in disinfecting fluid, for ophthalmia is contagious. Granular ophthalmia is a chronic form with granulation of the lids; usually the lids have to be reversed and touched with blue-stone in these cases.

Ophthal'mia Neonato'rum. Ophthalmia of the newly born. A one or two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver dropped into the eye; or a lotion of chloride of zinc or perchloride of mercury may be ordered. But, as stated above, if the eyes are washed as soon as the head is born, these cases could only occur in face presentations.

Ophthalmople'gia. Paralysis of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthal'moscope. A small instrument fitted with a magnifying glass, and used to examine the eye.

Ophthalmosta'tis. Fixing the eye for an operation.

O'piate. A drug which causes sleep.

O'pium. A preparation of poppy-juice, much used to induce sleep and to allay pain. It contracts the pupil. Children are specially susceptible to the influence of opium. In large doses it is a poison, the antidotes being external stimulation, cold water to face, an emetic.

Opisthot'onos. A spasm which arches the back; seen in severe cases of tetanus.

Oppo'nens. The name of opposing muscles of the hand and other parts.

Op'tic. Relating to the sight.

Op'tic Disc. The point where the nerve enters the eye.

Optom'eter. A little instrument for measuring the accommodating power of the eye.

O'ra Serra'ta. The notched edge of the retina.

Or'bit. The long cavity which holds the eye.

Or'chiocele. Hernia of the testicles.

Orchi'tis. Inflammation of the testicles. Probably hot fomentations every four hours.

Orchot'omy. Removal of the testicles.

Or'gan. A part constructed to exercise a special function.

Organ'ic. Relating to the organs; thus, organic disease of the heart means that the structure itself is affected; whereas, if the evil is inorganic it may be the result of mischief elsewhere, causing functional derangement of the heart.

Or'gasm. Height of sexual excitement.

Ortharthrag'ra. True gout.

Orthopæ'dic. Relating to the cure of deformities in children.

Orthopnœ'a. Breathlessness, the patient needing to maintain an upright position always.

O. S. Abbreviation for *oculus sinister*, left eye.

Os. A bone.

Os Cal'cis. The bone of the heel.

Os'cheal. Relating to the scrotum.

Oschl'tis. Inflammation of the scrotum.

Os Exter'num. The lower opening of the cervix uteri.

Os Inter'num. The upper opening of the cervix uteri.

Osmidro'sis. Unpleasant perspiration.

Os'sein. Peculiar gelatine of bones.

Os'seous. Like bone.

Ossifica'tion. Hardening into bone.

Ostal'gia. Pain in a bone.

Ostei'tis. Inflammation of a bone.

Osteo'ma. A bony tumour.

Osteomala'cia. Softening of the bones. Test urine. A lengthy and fatal illness.

Osteomyeli'tis. Inflammation of the soft tissue of bone. Apt to occur after amputations and to end fatally.

Osteosarco'ma. A tumour growing from a bone.

Os'teotome. A surgical saw for sawing bones.

Osteot'omy. An operation on a bone; generally breaking and resetting it, as is done in the case of bow-legs. An anæsthetic is used; the patient has to be kept quiet, and is put in splints.

Os'teotrite. An instrument used for scraping bone.

Os U'teri. The mouth of the womb.

Otal'gia. Ear-ache.

Otl'tis. Inflammation of the middle ear, marked by rolling of the head and severe pain. Hot fomentations, poultices, or even leeches may be ordered; or syringing with Condy. Do not put wool in the ear.

O'tophone. Ear-trumpet.

Otorrhœ'a. A purulent dis

charge from the ear. In all diseases of the middle ear, there is fear of penetration to brain, and fatal termination.

Ounce. In fluid measure about two table spoonfuls; in apothecaries weight 8 drams.

Ova'rian Tu'mour. The conversion of the ovary into a tumour, which may grow to be a tremendous size, and may contain hair, teeth, or sebaceous matter.

Ovari'tis. Inflammation of an ovary, very painful, and likely to depress the patient. Morphine injections and suppositories or tampons may be ordered.

Ovariot'omy. Excision of an ovary; a serious operation, the nursing treatment of which is very important. All sponges, bedding, &c., used for these operations must be new; the sponges must be counted; plenty of warm carbolic and water will be wanted. The temperature of the room should be 68 degs. Fahr. The bed must be made up with a draw sheet, and a pillow for the knees; the bed must be warmed; the bedclothes must open across the middle. The temperature and pulse must be taken every four hours, the catheter passed every six hours, and the urine kept and measured. No food is given by mouth, but a nutrient enema may be ordered. The patient is kept flat on her back, knees raised, and not allowed to move. Ice is nearly always prescribed for these cases. Watch for signs of peritonitis. The first food given by the mouth will be milk and lime-water. The convalescence is long, and the weakness great. *See* OBSTETRICS.

O'varies. Two small oval bodies situated on either side of the uterus, the female organ in which ova are formed.

O'viduct. The fallopian tube between the ovary and the womb, conveying the ova.

O'visac. Small vesicles found near the surface of the ovary.

O'vum. The egg: the embryo from which the fœtus grows.

Ox'alate of Lime. White deposit in urine, insoluble by acetic acid, but soluble by hydrochloric.

Oxal'ic Acid. A poisonous acid obtained from wood sorrel; chalk and magnesia are the antidotes.

Oxalu'ria. A disease marked by the presence of crystals of oxalate of lime in the urine.

Ox'ygen. A colourless, odourless gas. Inhalations in heart and chest cases. Applied to ulcers and sores.

Oxytoc'ics. Drugs used to promote uterine contractions.

Oxyu'ris. Thread worm found in the rectum.

Ozœ'na. Unpleasant chronic discharge from the nose. Frequent and thorough use of nasal douche.

O'zone. Colourless gas; poisonous to low organisms and therefore antiseptic.

P.

P. *Pulvis*, a powder; or *pilula*, a pill.

P. A. *Parti affectæ*, to the part affected.

Pacchio'nian Glands. Whitish eminences under the dura mater.

Pachæ'mia. Thickening of the blood.

Pachyblepharo'sis. Thickening of the eyelids.

Pachyder'mia. Another name for elephantiasis.

Pachymeningi'tis. Inflammation of the dura mater, with thickening of the membranes.

Pac'quelin's Cautery. A galvano-cautery on the syringe and ball system, in which the heat is obtained by benzoline vapour driven over platinum.

Pack. Wrappings of wet fabric applied to a patient. A *cold pack* consists in wrapping the patient in a sheet wrung out in cold water, then envelop him in a dry blanket and mackintosh, and leave for thirty minutes, or the prescribed time. An *ice pack* consists in wringing out towels in ice water and applying them to the patient, perpetually changing them as they get warm. This last is to lower the temperature, and the temperature should be taken every few minutes while it is in progress. *Hot packing* is sometimes used in dropsy cases: wring out a sheet in water at 100 degs., wrap round patient, put on blankets and mackintosh, and leave about forty minutes. Of course the patient's body clothing is removed before a pack is given; and care must be taken to avoid chill, particularly after the pack, when the patient must be carefully dried. *Packing the vagina*, often done before obstetrical operations, with the help of the speculum and antiseptic wool.

Pad'get's Disease. A bright raw patch on the nipples, which after some time develops into cancer.

Pads. Little pledgets of cotton-wool enclosed in antiseptic gauze, and used instead of sponges.

Pain Killer. (Perry-Davis.) Spirits of camphor; tincture of capsicum, guaiacum and myrrh, and alcohol.

Painter's Colic. Lead poisoning.

Pal'ate. The roof of the mouth.

Pal'liative. A medicine which relieves but does not cure.

Pal'mar. Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Pal'miped. Web-footed.

Palpa'tion. Examination by the hand.

Pal'pebra. The eyelid.

Palpita'tion. Rapid throbbing of the heart. Should always be reported to the doctor. Keep the patient at rest during the attack.

Pal'sy. The popular name for paralysis (which see).

Panace'a. A medicine which cures all diseases.

Pan'creas. A long, flat gland behind the stomach; it supplies a juice to the duodenum which aids digestion. Operations for cysts on the pancreas are rare and not often successful.

Pan'creatin. The active principle of pancreatic juice.

Pan'nus. A thick membrane over the eye; applied also to a discoloration of the skin.

Pantamor'phic. Generally deformed.

Panophthalmi'tis. Inflammation of the eyeball.

Pap. Bread scalded in water, and then milk added.

Papav'erin. Poppy-juice; an alkaloid of opium.

Papil'la. A small eminence; generally applied to the nipple.

Papilli'tis. Inflammation at the point where the optic nerve reaches the eyeball.

Papillo'ma. Small surface tumours.

Pap'ula. A small, solid pimple.

Paracente'sis. Tapping for dropsy; performed on the abdomen, chest, &c., to discharge the fluid secreted. *See* ASPIRATION.

Paracine'ses. Morbid nervous movements.

Paracu'sis. Disordered hearing.

Paraglos'sa. Swelling of the tongue.

Paragompho'sis. Incomplete impaction of the fœtal head in the pelvis.

Paral'dehyde. A swift soporific, having a pungent taste. As it is of an oily, unpleasant nature, it is usually given in stimulant (brandy) in the proportinn of 1 to 3. It taints the breath. Poison. Antidotes, friction, strong coffee.

Paral'ysis. Loss of sensation and of the power of movement. The one great point for the nurse in these cases is to prevent bed-sores. The patient must be put on a water-bed, and the back washed and dusted with starch twice daily. Measures must be taken to keep the patient dry and clean. Paralysis usually arises from brain disease, from injury to the spine, or nerve disease; it may be partial or complete. *Infantile paralysis* occurs in weakly children under four; the legs being usually affected. It arises from injury to the

marrow of the spine, due to heat, cold, or over-walking. The limbs get thin, and must be kept wrapt in thick wool: rub night and morning for a quarter of an hour, passing the hand *up* the limb. Douching with hot water or electricity may be ordered. Prevent bed-sores, and give nourishing food.

Paraly'tic Stroke. A sudden complete attack of hemiplegia.

Parame'nia. Disordered menses.

Parametri'tis. Inflammation of the tissue round the uterus. Rest.

Paraphimo'sis. Retraction of the prepuce behind the glans penis.

Parapho'nia. Disorder of the voice.

Paraple'gia. Paralysis of the lower half of the body, including the bladder and rectum, so that the nursing directions given under PARALYSIS must be carefully heeded.

Parap'oplexy. Slight apoplexy.

Parasite. Any living thing which lives on or in another organism.

Paraxan'thine. A leucomaine found in urine.

Paregor'ic. Camphorated tincture of opium used to relieve pain.

Parencephali'tis. Inflammation of the cerebellum.

Paren'chyma. The spongy substance of an organ.

Pare'sis. A slight form of paralysis.

Pari'etal. The two bones which form the vault and sides of the cranium.

Pari'etes. The sides of any cavity of the body.

Paronych'ia. Whitlow; inflammation and abscess at the end of a finger near the nail. Lancing followed by bread poultices is the ordinary treatment.

Parop'sis. Depraved sight.

Paros'mis. Depraved smell.

Parot'id. Near the air; applied to a conglomerate gland under the ear.

Paroti'tis. Mumps (which see).

Par'oxysm. Periodical attack of disease.

Parrish's Food. Syrup of phosphates of iron, lime, soda, &c. A tonic for children. Should be given after food

Part. æq. *Partes æquales.* equal parts.

Part aff. The part affected.

Partu'rient. Child-bearing.

Parturi'tion. The act of bringing forth young.

Paru'lis. A gum-boil or ulcer.

Paru'ria. Disorder of passing water.

Par Vagum. Nerve of the stomach.

Patel'la. The knee-cap. In cases of fractured patella if it is set with strapping no anæsthetic is needed; if it is set with wire anæsthetic will be given.

Pathogen'esis. The origin and progress of disease.

Pathognomon'ic. A characteristic symptom.

Patholog'ical. Relating to pathology; morbid.

Pathol'ogy. The study of diseases.

Pathoma'nia. Moral madness.

Pat'ulous. Open, wide.

Pavil'ion. Expansion of a canal; usually applied to the ear.

Pa'vy's Disease. Intermittent albuminuria.

Pb. Abbreviation for *plumbum*, lead.

P. B. Abbreviation for *Pharmacopœia Britannica*, British Pharmacopœia.

Pec'cant. Not healthy.

Pec'toral. Relating to the breast.

Pectoril'oquy. Direct voice sound of the patient from the breast, heard through the stethoscope. An unusual symptom.

Pec'tus. The thorax.

Ped'icle. The foot-stalk which forms the neck of a tumour.

Pedic'ulus. The louse, a parasite infesting the hair and skin. An ointment will be ordered, or combing the hair with a comb dipped in paraffin and then rubbing in carbolised vaseline to the roots. The head may have to be shaved. If the lice are on the body, see that all clothing is disinfected. Great cleanliness necessary.

Pel'lagra. A skin disease brought on by the heat of the sun in Italy. Ends in imbecility and death.

Pel'licle. A thin skin or membrane.

Pel'vic. Relating to the pelvis.

Pelvim'eter. Instrument for measuring the size of the pelvis.

Pel'vis. The bony basin composed of the hips and the lower bones of the spine, and holding the bowels, bladder, and organs of generation.

Pem'phigus. Skin diseases marked by eruptions of large blisters. Possibly contagious in some cases. Due to nervous derangement. Strongly nourishing diet. Arsenic and a simple ointment are usually ordered.

Pen'dulous. Hanging down.

Pe'nis. The chief male organ of generation.

Peot'omy. Amputation of penis.

Pepas'tic. An agent for causing granulation of a wound.

Pep'permint. Carminative and stimulant. A household remedy for flatulence and stomach-ache.

Pep'sine. The ferment of gastric juice, which chiefly causes digestion of the food in the stomach.

Peptone. Albuminose procured from the action of pepsine.

Pep'tonised Foods. Food which has been partially digested by artificial means. Various fluids and powders are sold by chemists for performing this action of peptonising, and the preparing of the food is usually done by the nurse. Directions are sold with the liquids, but the following may be taken as typical receipts: — Make beef-tea in ordinary way; when it is cooled to 140 degs. add an ounce of Savory and Moore's Saline Essence of Pepsine, and stir well. Place the jug by the fire for two hours, then boil for two minutes, strain and serve. *Peptonised Milk.*— Add a Fairchild Zymine Peptonising Powder to 1 pint of milk (diluted with ½ pint water). Keep warm, twenty minutes, boil, sweeten, and add a little cream. *Digested Farinaceous Meat Enema.*—Take a quarter of a pint of thick milk gruel and a quarter of a pint of essence of meat or strong beef-tea; mix them together and warm them, or cool them, until the mixture is tepid. Then add two teaspoonfuls of the Saline Essence of Pancreatine (Savory and Moore), or of Liquor Pancreaticus (Benger). Allow the mixture to stand in a warm place for an hour, and then administer.

Per'acute. Very acute or violent.

Percus'sion. Striking upon the body, the sound heard being helpful in diagnosis. Place one finger of the left hand flat on the part to be examined, and strike sharply with the ends of the three fingers of the right hand, holding them at the same length. There is a certain degree of resonance in the sound emitted, but this is dulled when there is a fluid in the lung, or the lung is solid. Only a practised ear can detect and learn from the degrees of resonance, but the fact of dulness can be detected by a nurse, and may be useful to her in district work.

Perfora'tion. A hole in an organ caused by disease.

Perfora'tor. An obstetric instrument for opening the cranium of the fœtus.

Periarteri'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery.

Periarthri'tis. Inflammation of the outer coating of a joint.

Pericardi'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of the heart: apt to follow on cases of acute rheumatism or typhoid. Perfect rest, light diet, increasing watchfulness to anticipate all the patient's wants. Keep the remedies ordered ever ready at hand. The patient will probably breathe better if propped up by plenty of pillows. On no account permit the patient to make a sudden movement.

Pericar'dium. The outer membrane or sac which holds the heart.

Perich'olus. Very bilious.

Perichon'drium. The outer coat or cartilage.

Pericolpi'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of the vagina.

Pericran'ium. The membrane next the bones of the skull.

Pericysti'tis. Inflammation of the outer coat of the bladder.

Peridid'ymos. The outer coat of the testes.

Perimetri'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum near the uterus.

Perineor'rhaphy. Operation for repairing a perineum ruptured during labour.

Perine'um. The space between the anus and the vagina.

Perios'teum. The membrane covering a bone.

Periosti'tis. Inflammation of the periosteum.

Periph'eral. Relating to the circumference or outer surface.

Peristal'tic. The worm-like contractions and movements of the intestines in forcing onward their contents.

Periton'eum. The membrane or sac which holds the intestines and viscera generally.

Peritoni'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneum. The symptoms are shallow breathing, vomiting, pinched features, abdominal pain, with knees drawn up, and rapid pulse. May follow any abdominal operation. These symptoms must therefore be watched for, and at once reported. The treatment is rest and absence of chill, limited liquid diet, possibly ice to suck, opium, and fomentations with turpentine will probably be ordered. Put cradle over abdomen. Collapse must be feared, also perforation of the bowel. The convalescence is slow, and care is needed for a long time. Death may occur from 8th to 10th day from exhaustion.

Perityphli'tis. Inflammation of the membrane of the vermiform appendix.

Perman'ganate of Pot'ass. Used to make Condy's fluid: 1 gr. to a teaspoonful of water.

Perox'ide. Oxide containing a large preponderance of oxygen.

Pertus'sis. Whooping-cough; a contagious spasmodic cough, common in childhood. The first few days the patient should be kept indoors; the disease runs its course in from three to six weeks. It can generally be shortened by disinfecting the day and night nursery every 24 hours — pouring carbolic on a hot shovel. Painting the pharynx, insufflations of powders, antipyrin, and other remedies

are sometimes ordered; but the old-fashioned ipecacuanha, when the paroxysm is severe, and change of air as soon as possible, are the most usual remedies. Watch for chest complications.

Pes. A part resembling a foot; hence *pes-anserinus*, a bundle of nerves at the side of the face, which look like a goose's foot.

Pes'sament. A massage movement up the spine; pick up the flesh, and roll it between the thumb and fingers.

Pes'sary. An instrument worn in the vagina to prevent or remedy malpositions of the uterus. They are generally in the shape of a ring or a ball, and made of gutta-percha or vulcanite.

Pete'chiæ. Small red spots on the skin.

Pe'trissage. A massage movement, consisting in picking up and rolling the muscles between the thumb and fingers—it is slow and continuous.

Petro'leum. A mineral oil; antiseptic and expectorant. Used to expel worms. Externally is a stimulating application.

Pe'trous. Stony; a term given to a hard part of the temporal bone.

Pey'er's Patches. Small glands situated on the surface of the ileum and jejunum.

Phagedæ'na. Ulcers or wounds, which spread rapidly and slough.

Phag'ocytes. Low organisms of the body; supposed to destroy disease microbes.

Phalan'ges. The small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phan'tom Tu'mour. False tumour of the abdomen, due to distension, peculiar to hysterical women.

Pharmacopœ'ia. An authorised handbook of directions for compounding medicines.

Phar'macy. The science of preparing and mixing medicines or drugs.

Pharyngi'tis. Inflammation of the pharynx.

Phar'ynx. The membranous sac at the back of the mouth and leading to the stomach.

Phenac'etin. An antipyretic in the form of a tasteless, reddish powder. May cause serious symptoms.

Phen'ocoll. An antipyretic. Gives a brown tinge to the urine.

Phe'nol. Carbolic acid.

Phen'yl. The original substance from which all phenylic compounds are got.

Phimo'sis. Contraction of the orifice of the prepuce; usually treated by the operation of circumcision.

Phlebi'tis. Inflammation of the veins, caused by the coagulation of the blood in the vein.

Phleboli'tes. Small calculi rarely found in the veins.

Phlebot'omy. Bleeding a patient by opening a vein in the arm.

Phlegm. Thick expectoration coughed up in chest diseases.

Phlegma'sia Do'lens. Commonly called white leg; a form of phlebitis occurring sometimes after labour. The leg becomes swollen, white, and tense, and is very painful. Slightly raise the limb on a pillow, and arrange it so as to give as much ease as possible. Fomentation will probably be ordered. The danger is of the clot moving and going to the heart and causing sudden death. The swelling usually begins to go down after the ninth day. Gentle friction after the eighth week may be ordered.

Phlegmat'ic. Sluggish.

Phleg'monous. Rapid suppurating inflammation, with formation of a hard mass, redness, heat and pain.

Phlyctæ'na. Small vesicle containing clear fluid.

Phonet'ic. Relating to the voice.

Phos'phate. A compound of phosphoric acid and a base. Phosphates in urine appear as a dense, white deposit; a few drops of nitric acid dissolves them at once.

Phospho-necro'sis. Necrosis of the jaw, caused by inhaling phosphorus; common to certain trades, such as match making.

Phos'phorus. A non-metallic element, used as a nerve tonic and stimulant. It must not be allowed to come in contact with water. Give after food.

Phosphu'ria. Excess of phosphates in the urine.

Photopho'bia. Dread of light, a symptom of inflammation of the eyes.

Phren'ic. Relating to the diaphragm.

Phtheri'asis. Skin disease due to lice. *See* PEDICULUS.

Phthi'sis. Consumption; tubercular disease of the lungs. The patient must be weighed, the diet must be nourishing, chills must be avoided, temperature taken, and the sputa must be noted as to colour and amount. The night sweats are often a distressing symptom, leaving the patient weak and wretched, and necessitating much patience and care in providing warm, dry changes. Inhalations of eucalyptus or menthol, spray of ipecacuanha, and other local remedies may be ordered. Cod-liver oil, if ordered, should be given in coffee after food. In cases of pyrexia, take the temperature with care during the attack. Make the patient wear wool only; see that the bed-clothes are light, and, if possible, have a water-bed. Before washing

and dressing the patient, and immediately after, give some stimulating food. If hæmorrhage comes on, give ice to suck, and turpentine to inhale. Note if the urine is scanty.

Physco'nia. Enlargement of the abdomen, generally due to a tumour.

Physiol'ogy. The science which treats of living bodies, and the laws which govern them.

Physome'tra. Gaseous enlargement of the uterus.

Physostig'mine. Another name for eserine, an antiseptic much used in eye cases; contracts the pupil. Given internally for paralysis.

Phyto'sis. A morbid state caused by vegetable parasites.

Pi'a Ma'ter. The fine membrane surrounding the brain and spinal cord.

Piarhæ'mia. Fat in the blood.

Pi'ca. Morbid appetite.

Picrotox'ine. Motor stimulant and parasiticide. Used to check night sweats, &c. Poison.

Pil'ches. Three-cornered pieces of flannel or mackintosh used over infants' diapers. The flannel are preferable.

Piles. Enlarged veins about the rectum; hæmorrhoids. Bleeding piles cause discharge of blood; blind piles do not.

Pilocar'pine. A drug which causes increased salivation and perspiration. Given hypodermically in some cases of kidney disease. Poison.

Pilu'la. A pill; abbreviation, *pil.*

Pin'eal Gland. A small cone-shaped body at the base of the brain.

Pinguic'ula. Small tumours of the eye occurring in elderly persons.

Pi'nol. Volatile oil obtained from the pine tree; used as an inhalation in throat cases.

Pipette'. A small graduated tube for taking up liquids.

Pis'iform. Pea-shaped; applied to a bone of the hand.

Pityrl'asis. A scaly skin disease. The serious variety *rubra* is most common in men of middle age, and may be treated by enveloping the whole body in bandages soaked in calamine liniment. Diet nourishing, no stimulants. *Rosea* is most common in children, is not so obstinate to cure. Boracic ointment generally ordered to arrest the itching.

P. l. Abbreviation for *perception of light.*

Place'bo. Medicine given to please the patient, often only tincture of orange or bread pills.

Placen'ta. The after-birth; a circular flesh-like substance which nourishes the fœtus, and is expelled from the womb after the birth of the child.

Placen'ta Præ'via. Presentation of the placenta before the fœtus. In these cases hæmorrhage must be feared.

Plan'tar. Relating to the sole of the foot.

Plas'ma. The liquid in which the corpuscles of the blood float.

Plaster of Paris. Used for preparing bandages for slight fractures. Rub the dry powder into a crinoline muslin bandage and pass it through a basin of water as it is used. For the ordinary bandage, mix the plaster of Paris with cold water into a cream, place the bandage in plain water, and re-roll in the plaster of Paris.

Plasters. Used for keeping wounds together, binding sores, and applying medicaments to different parts of the body. The spreading of plasters is sometimes left to the nurse. Take a piece of glazed calico and strain it on a board with drawing-pins, spread your plaster hot with the edge of a warm knife. Common strapping consists of melting together two parts of soap plaster and one of resin plaster. To apply plaster, cut it into convenient strips, and hold the wrong side against a tin filled with hot water; this is a cleaner method than dipping the plaster into hot water. In removing plasters, commence at the corners and work towards the centre: never pull away from the wound, or you may tear it open. The marks left by plasters can be removed by chloroform.

Pledg'et. A small compress of lightly-rolled lint.

Pleth'ora. Fulness; an excess of blood.

Pleu'ra. The membranous bag which holds the lung and lines the cavity of the thorax.

Pleural'gia. Neuralgia of the pleura.

Pleu'risy. Inflammation of the pleura. This, like all chest cases, needs careful nursing; it is often found in conjunction with pneumonia or phthisis. Temperature every four hours; poultices will probably be ordered; temperature of room 65 degs.; fever diet. The sputa must be watched. Avoid talking. In cases of effusion, aspiration may be performed. Great care is necessary in convalescence, and woollen vests must be worn.

Pleurodyn'ia. Rheumatism of the pleura. Test for urates, &c.

Pleu'ra-pneumo'nia. Pleurisy combined with pneumonia. The term is usually applied to a certain cattle disease.

Pleurothot'onos. Spasmodic bending of the body to one side.

Plexim'eter. A plate of ivory or leather used in percussion.

Plex'us. A network of vessels or nerves.

Pli'cate. Folded; a tangled state of the hair.

Plum'bism. Lead-poisoning.

Plum'bum. *See* LEAD.

Plummer's Pills. Compound pills of antimony.

Pneumarthro'sis. Air in a joint cavity.

Pneumathæ'mia. Air in the blood-vessels.

Pneumat'ocele. Flatulent hernia.

Pneumogas'tric. Relating to the lungs and the stomach, and applied to certain nerves, &c., connecting these two parts.

Pneumo'nia. Inflammation of the lungs. *Single pneumonia* means one lung only is affected; *double pneumonia* that both lungs are diseased. Nearly every physician has a different method of treating pneumonia, but the most common nursing treatment is to keep the patient in bed, in a room with temperature of 65 degs.; jacket poultices every four hours; temperature every four hours; keep a steam kettle going; liquid stimulating food frequently. The sputa must be kept for the inspection of the doctor. The crisis usually comes about the end of the first week, if delayed beyond the ninth day the case is critical; the convalescence takes three weeks. Relapse is always to be feared, and flannel vests must be worn. Some physicians, instead of stimulating diet, give saline purgatives, and even resort to blood-letting. Others again, instead of poultices, apply ice bags or Leiter's tubes.

Pneumotho'rax. Air in the pleural cavity. Causes shock, which is usually met with stimulants and opiates. Light food frequently. Aspiration may have to be performed.

Podag'ra. Gout in the foot.

Podophyl'lin. A drug used as a purge and as an alterative.

Polarisa'tion. The tendency to a reverse current in the battery cell.

Poliomyeli'tis. Paralysis of one limb or portion of a limb.

Politzer's Bag. An india-rubber bag with long tube and nozzle. Used in ear cases, &c.

Polyæ'mia. Excess of blood.

Polyclin'ic. A large general hospital.

Polycys'tic. Having many cysts.

Polyo'pia. Seeing the same thing multiplied.

Polysar'cia. Excessive fatness.

Pol'ypus. A small simple tumour occurring in the nose, uterus, or rectum.

Polyu'ria. Excessive flow of urine and low specific gravity, and consequent thirst of patient. Measure urine. Nour-

ishing food. Avoid chills and make the patient wear flannel.

Poor Man's Plaster. Burgundy pitch spread on brown paper.

Pond. Abbreviation of *pondere*, by weight.

Poplite'al. Behind the knee; a term given to a certain artery, &c.

Pore. A small opening.

Poroplas'tic Sheets. Felt which can be cut, and when steamed, moulded into splints or surgical jackets.

Porot'omy. Urethral incision.

Porri'go. A disease of the skin marked by an eruption of pustules on the head and face.

Porro's Operation. Removal of a gravid uterus and its appendages.

Por'ta. The part of the liver where the veins join.

Por'tio Du'ra. A nerve of the face.

Por'tio Mol'lis. A nerve of the ear.

Positive Pole. The pole of a galvanic battery, by which electricity flows out from the generator.

Post Cib. *Post cibum*, after food.

Posthi'tis. Inflammation of the prepuce.

Pos'thumous. After death; a posthumous child is one born after the father's death.

Posture. Should be noted by the nurse; the knees are drawn up in abdominal pain; the body lies flat in fevers; shoulders raised in chest and heart complaint; arms over head in heart complaint; lying on affected side in pneumonia, on stomach in colic. Slipping off pillows a sign of dangerous exhaustion.

Post-mor'tem. The opening and examining of a dead body.

Post-par'tum. After labour. *Post-partum hæmorrhage* is bleeding after the child is born. Give ergot. Open windows, raise foot of bed, rub and knead uterus. Give hot douche. Pack uterus with iodoform gauze.

Potas'sium. A useful alkali; the bicarbonate is given in indigestion and rheumatic gout; the bromide in nervous diseases, epilepsy, &c.; the iodide in aneurism, scrofula, &c., and to check milk secretion; and the permanganate is a favourite disinfectant.

Poten'tial Cau'tery. Burning the flesh by means of chemicals.

Pott's Disease. *See* SPINAL CURVATURE.

Pott's Fracture. Fracture of the fibula close above the ankle, sometimes with dislocation of the ankle also. Usually set in plaster splint. Twelve weeks' rest necessary.

Poul'tices. One of the most important items of nursing treatment. If glycerine is applied to the skin before the poultice, it prevents any particles from adhering. *Linseed Meal Poultice.*—Warm the basin with hot water, throw this out, pour in the necessary quantity of boiling water, take the meal in the left hand, and drop it in slowly, stirring the while with the right hand. The poultice should be just stiff enough to keep the spoon upright when the stirring stops. Spread with a knife dipped in hot water, on pulled tow, brown paper, or old cotton rag, to the thickness of half an inch, leaving a margin of rag to turn over the edges of the poultice. Apply next the skin, cover with oil-silk, and bandage on with a flannel bandage. Change every four hours; never taking off one poultice till the next is ready to apply. *Mustard Poultice.*—Two parts of mustard to one of linseed meal; put a piece of muslin between the poultice and the skin, and do not leave longer than will raise a blister. *Charcoal Poultice.*—Mix one ounce of powdered charcoal to a bread poultice, and powder the surface with charcoal. Used for offensive wounds. *Bread Poultice.*—Steep some crumbs of bread in boiling water; strain off the water, spread the bread on lint and apply. *Bran Poultice.*—Make a flannel bag the required size; fill it with bran heated in the oven or steeped in boiling water, and apply. *Jacket Poultice.*—A linseed meal poultice made in two parts for the front and back of the chest, and meeting on the shoulders and under the arms. Used in double pneumonia.

Pou'part's Lig'ament. A muscle of the abdomen, stretching between the ilium and the pubis.

Præcor'dial. The region in front of the heart. *Præcordial pain*, spasmodic pain about the heart, not organic.

Predispos'ing. A state of body rendering it specially liable to certain diseases.

Preg'nancy. The state of being with child. Usual period 280 days. Morning vomiting a marked symptom. Test urine monthly.

Pre'mature La'bour. Birth of child after seventh month, but before full time.

Pre'puce. Loose skin covering the penis.

Presbyo'bia. Far-sightedness, nothing nearer than 9 inches being visible. A disease of old age.

Presenta'tion. Position of the fœtus at birth.

Pri'apism. Morbid erection of the penis.

Pri'mæ Vi'æ. The alimentary canal.

Pri'mary. The early stage, or symptom, of disease.

Primip'ara. A woman in labour for the first time.

Privates. A popular name for the generative organs.

P. R. N. *Pro re nata*, as required.

Pro'bang. A slender rod, sometimes with sponge attached, used to remove foreign bodies from the œsophagus.

Probe. A slender rod, usually of silver, used for exploring wounds.

Pro'cess. A prolongation or eminence of a part.

Proctal'gia. Pain about the rectum.

Procti'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Progna'thus. Forward prominence of the jaws.

Progno'sis. The art of foretelling the course of a disease.

Prolap'sus A'ni. The falling down of the membrane of the rectum through the anus. Not uncommon in children who are constipated, and therefore given to straining. Regulate the bowels, and press the buttocks together when they are acting.

Prolap'sus U'teri. The falling down of the uterus into the pelvic cavity.

Prom'ontory. A projection of the internal ear.

Prona'tion. Downwards turning of the palm of the hand.

Prophylac'tic. A preventive of disease.

Propto'sis Oc'uli. Protrusion of eyeballs.

Pros'tate. Heart-shaped gland at the neck of the male bladder. When enlarged, causes retention of urine, and then has to be removed by the operation prostatectomy, or treated by electrolysis, wearing of catheter, &c.

Prostati'tis. Inflammation of the prostate.

Prostatorrhœ'a. Discharge from the prostate.

Protec'tive. Thin green oil-silk put between the first and second layers of gauze in an aseptic dressing.

Pro'tein. Protoplasm; an artificial compound almost similar to white of egg.

Proud Flesh. Too vigorous granulation, growing up above the proper surface of the wound. May have to be touched with caustic.

Prox. luc. The day before.

Pru'ni Virginia'næ. American wild cherry; sedative; given mostly in heart cases.

Pru'rigo. A skin disease marked by very irritable and lasting eruptions. Tar, sulphur, and naphthal may be applied locally, or by means of vapour baths.

Prur'itus. Local skin irritation, generally of the genitals.

Medicated baths and soothing ointments may be ordered.

Prus'sic Acid. Violent poison found in bitter almonds, laurel-leaves, &c. Antidotes: alkalies, chlorine, cold water dashed on face and neck. *See* HYDROCYANIC ACID.

Pseu'do. A prefix meaning false or spurious.

Pseudocye'sis. Spurious pregnancy.

Psilo'sis. Sprue; chronic diarrhœa with rawness of the tongue. Milk diet; mild astringent washes for the mouth. Exhaustion is most to be feared in the later stages of the disease.

Pso'as. Two muscles of the loin; a *psoas abscess* is a chronic abscess of the loins. These abscesses are most wearisome cases to nurse, and need the greatest care to avoid sepsis. If the dressing is left to the nurse, she must be most particular in every detail. Nourishing diet, cod-liver oil. The abscess is usually lanced, a drainage tube inserted, and an antiseptic dressing applied.

Psori'asis. A scaly skin disease of a chronic character. Medicated baths, ointments, and arsenic subcutaneously, may be part of the treatment to be carried out by the nurse.

Psychiat'ria. Mental disease treated by medicines.

Psy'chical. Relating to the mind.

Ptar'mics. Agents for causing sneezing.

Pto'maines. Minute alkaloid bodies found in putrefying matter, and of a poisonous nature.

Pto'sis. Droop of the upper eyelid due to paralysis of the third cranial nerve.

Pty'alism. Excessive flow of saliva. Sometimes a symptom of mercurialism.

Pu'berty. The period when reproduction first becomes possible.

Pu'bes. The hair-covered region about the genitals.

Puden'da. External genital organs of the female.

Puer'peral. Related to childbearing

Puer'peral Fever. A continued fever following labour, and due to contagion. Note the temperature and pulse every four hours. Give beef-tea, milk and egg, and champagne if ordered, every hour. Turpentine stupes or opium poultices to the abdomen will probably be needed. The vaginal douche must be given frequently. Watch for diarrhœa. Be extremely careful to use antiseptics freely. The fever is usually acute, reaching a crisis in a few days, then if the temperature, pulse, and respiration decrease, there is hope. Death usually results from exhaustion.

Puer'peral Mania. Usually

begins from fourth to fourteenth day, with pain in head, restlessness and insomnia. Never leave patient alone; keep the child and the family away. Three out of four cases recover.

Pug. *Pugillus*, a pinch.

Pul'monary. Relating to the lungs.

Pulsatil'la. A drug used particularly in cases of arrested menstruation.

Pulsa'tion. Beating of the heart, or of the blood in the arteries.

Pulse. To feel pulsation, put the three middle fingers on the radial artery at the wrist, beneath the thumb. The pulse in health beats about 120 to the minute in infants, 80 in children, 60 to 70 in maturity, and 50 in old age. An *intermittent* or irregular pulse is a sign of exhaustion; a *full* pulse is a sign of the early stage of fever; a *thread-like* pulse is a sign of want of blood, and is common after hæmorrhage; a *hard* pulse is one which is not easily stopped by pressing on it; a *soft* pulse is easily compressible.

Pulta'ceous. Pap-like.

Pul'vis. A powder.

Pu'pil. The iris or centre of the eye.

Pur'gative. A medicine for causing evacuation of the bowels. Should be given on an empty stomach.

Pur'pura. A serious skin disease marked by purple patches, caused by the escape of blood from the vessels into the skin. Complete rest in horizontal position, and nourishing diet.

Pur'ulent. Pus-like.

Pus. Matter given off from an open sore. Healthy pus is cream colour, not offensive, and not very thick. Unhealthy pus is brownish, offensive and clotted. If stringy, it is a sign of scrofula. Pus in the urine shows as a white sediment, thick and ropy; it gelatinises when liquor potassæ is added.

Pus'tula Malig'na. Anthrax (which see).

Pus'tule. A pimple containing pus.

Putrefac'tion. The rotting away of animal matter. Decomposition advanced to an offensive stage.

Pyæ'mia. Blood-poisoning caused by absorption of pus, and marked by the presence of abscesses. It usually occurs about the second week after the injury or operation. Be very careful not to convey the contagion elsewhere. Diet nourishing. Take precaution against bed-sores. Use antiseptics freely. Note the temperature and pulse both morning and evening.

Pyarthro'sis. Suppuration at a joint.

Pyeli'tis. Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pylo'rus. The lower opening of the stomach into the duodenum.

Pyrex'ia. A state of fever, ill-defined.

Pyro'sis. Heartburn, with rushes of water-brash into the mouth, due to indigestion.

Pythogen'ic Fever. *See* TYPHOID FEVER.

Pyu'ria. Pus in the urine.

Q.

Q. S. *Quantum sufficit*, sufficient quantity.

Quar'antine. A period of separation of infected persons from others, necessary to prevent the spread of disease.

Quar'tan. A fever rising and falling in periods of four days. If quinine is given, note if it arrests the paroxysms.

Quas'sia. A bitter tonic procured from a tree.

Quebra'cho. A drug painted on superficial wounds to form a false skin. Given internally for breathlessness.

Quick'ening. The first perception of movement of the fœtus in the womb, usually felt by the mother at the end of the fourth month.

Quinine'. A tonic procured from the bark of a tree. It has remarkable anti-periodic properties, and is particularly useful in intermittent fevers. It should be given before food.

Quin'sy. Inflammation and enlargement of the tonsils. *See* TONSILITIS.

Quotid'ian. A fever having a period of twenty-four hours. If quinine is given, note if it arrests the paroxysms.

R.

R. *Recipe*, take; heading to prescriptions.

Ra'bies. Madness in animals.

Racemose'. Clustered glands having numerous branched tubes.

Racemos'a. Drug used as a sedative for chronic pains.

Rachi'tis. Rickets: a constitutional disease of childhood, marked by curving of the spine or long bones, and enlargement of the joints. The child perspires about the head, objects to the weight of the bed-clothes, the urine is strong-odoured and the belly gets big. Light, air, milk, good food, and soap and water, are the best cures for rickets, but if the disease is far advanced, splints may have to be applied, and raw meat juice and cod-liver oil be given. Rickety children are specially liable to colds, and must be warmly yet lightly clad.

Rad. *Radix*, root.

Ra'dial. Relating to the radius.

Rad'ical. That which goes to the root; thus radical treatment aims at an absolute cure, not a palliation.

Radio'graphy. Science of examination by means of X rays.

Radius. The smaller bone of the forearm, from the elbow to the wrist.

Râle. Slight rattling sound heard in the air-passages upon auscultation.

Ra'mus. A branch; thus *ramus abdominalis*, branch from lumbar artery to abdominal walls.

Ra'nine. A branch of the lingual artery.

Ran'ula. A cystic tumour under the tongue.

Ra'phe. A seam-like line of the flesh.

Rau'cous. Hoarse.

Ray'naud's Disease. Gangrene of the finger and toe tips. A neurosis.

Reaction. The effect produced in response to treatment.

Rea'gent. One substance used as a test for anuther.

Reaumur. A temperature scale of 80 equal degrees, from freezing (0°) to boiling point.

Receiver. Any surgical vessel used to receive soiled dressings, &c.

Recrudes'cence. Return of bad symptoms.

Recti'tis. Inflammation of the rectum.

Rec'tocele. Prolapsus of vagina which takes with it the rectum. Generally consequent on child-birth.

Rec'tum. The lower end of the large intestine from the colon to the anus.

Rec'tus. Straight; applied to certain muscles.

Recur'rent. Returning again.

Red-gum. A rash of infancy, due to indigestion. Dust on starch powder and give a small dose of magnesia.

Red Lotion. Astringent, contains sulphate of zinc, &c.

Redu'cible. A term given to such hernias, dislocations, &c., as can be replaced.

Re'flex Action. Involuntary action caused by irritation of the nerve centre.

Reg. Hep. The region of the liver.

Reg'imen. A rule of diet.

Reg. Umb. The region of the umbilicus.

Regurgita'tion. A backward flow of blood through defective valves.

Relapse'. A return of disease after convalescence has once begun.

Relaps'ing Fever. A contagious fever due to starvation. Light nourishing diet given very frequently, fresh air, warmth, and cleanliness. There will probably be vomiting and pain of the back.

Remit'tent. Returning at regular intervals; applied to agues and fevers.

Re'nal. Relating to the kidney.

Ren'net. A nutritious whey. Get a calf's stomach from the butcher, put a small piece in a cup of hot water, and let it soak for four hours. Pour it into a quart of milk, let it stand till it curds, then strain, flavour, and serve.

Rep. *Repetatur*, let it be repeated.

Resis'tance. In electricity the non-conducting force of certain bodies to the current.

Res'onance. Increase of sound by reverberation, applied to voice sounds in auscultation.

Resor'cin. Antiseptic and antipyretic used chiefly in Germany. May cause poisoning.

Respira'tion. Breathing. In counting a patient's respiration, hide the fact of what you are doing; for instance, when pretending to take the pulse, note the respirations. They should be in infants 50 to the minute, in children 36, in adults 16. Note whether the breathing is shallow or from low down, whether it is regular or intermittent. Note in which position it is easiest, and if accompanied by any noise such as the crowing of croup, or the snoring due to enlarged tonsils.

Res'pirator. An instrument worn over the mouth to prevent direct contact with cold air.

Resuscita'tion. Reviving those who are apparently dead.

Retch'ing. Ineffectual efforts to vomit.

Reten'tion. To hold back. Inability to void urine.

Ret'ina. The inner membrane of the eye, upon which objects are reflected; it is formed by an expansion of the optic nerve.

Retini'tis. Inflammation of the retina.

Retrac'tor. An instrument used to keep the edges of a wound apart, or to keep back muscles during an amputation.

Retrover'sion. A morbid, backward inclination, as of the womb.

Rha'chis. The spine.

Rhaciot'omy. Incision into the spine.

Rhag'ades. A fissure of the skin at the anus.

Rhat'any. A drug used as a styptic, and in cases of fissure of the nipple.

Rhe'um. Rhubarb; a favourite purge.

Rheo'phores. The current-bearers of a battery: they are placed directly on the organ or muscle to be galvanised.

Rheu'matism. A diseased condition of the blood; if acute, it is commonly called rheumatic fever; but it may be

chronic or muscular. There is always great pain, and the nurse must so arrange the bed-clothes that no weight rests on the affected limbs. Keep room very still. Put the patient between blankets. The temperature should be taken every four hours. Fever diet. Keep the room not higher than 60°. The two chief causes of death in cases of acute rheumatism are heart complications and hyperpyrexia. The patient must never be allowed to move suddenly, even during convalescence. Cold baths or cold packs will probably be ordered for hyperpyrexia. Test the urine for acid reaction.

Rhini'tis. Inflammation of the nose.

Rhinoplas'tics. Making a false nose.

Rhi'noscope. Nasal speculum.

Rhon'cus. A rattling bronchial sound heard on auscultation.

Rhu'barb. A favourite household medicine given as a purgative; not in much favour in medical circles just now. (Rheum.)

Ribs. Long lateral bones enclosing the chest, seven pairs of true ribs which join the breast bone, and five pairs of false ribs.

Rick'ets. *See* RACHITIS.

Ri'gor. A sudden attack of shivering, usually the herald of an attack of fever, the height of the latter being proportionate to the virulence of the former. A nurse should note how long the rigor lasts, what the temperature of the patient was during the attack, and the hour of its occurrence. Rigors should be immediately reported to the sister in charge.

Ri'gor Mor'tis. The stiffening of the body after death.

Ri'ma. A fissure, thus *rima glottidis*, slit between vocal cords.

Ring'worm. A circular skin eruption; contagious, and very difficult to cure if occurring on the scalp. The hair should be shaved, and a cap of oil-silk worn. The ointment ordered must be rubbed in daily after washing the places with soap and water, and the nurse must see that the child's general health is maintained. Paint with iodine if no other treatment is ordered. The brushes and combs and hats used by the child at the time the disease was contracted must be burnt, and towels washed in disinfectants. A separate brush and comb and towel must be kept for the child, who should not be allowed to go to school. Give the child a fresh cap every fortnight, and burn the old one.

Ri'sus Sardon'icus. A convulsive grin, symptomatic of lock-jaw.

Rochelle' Salt. An aperient containing potash and soda.

Ro'dent Ulcer. A gnawing spreading ulcer eating away the flesh. Usually the part is cut away as much as possible, and dressed antiseptically. Failing this, chloride of zinc paste is the favourite dressing.

Rom'berg's Symptom. Tendency to fall when the eyes are closed; seen in locomotor ataxy.

Rönt'gen Rays. X rays; generated by electricity on a fluorescent screen, and used surgical to show presence of bullets, etc., embedded in the flesh.

Rose'ola. A rose-coloured rash due to slight fever, and of no great importance.

Rota'tors. Muscles which cause circular movements.

Rubefa'cients. Mild irritants which cause redness of the skin.

Rubel'la. German measles. Keep the patient in bed three days, and in the house a week.

Rube'ola. Measles (which see).

Ru'gous. Wrinkled.

Ru'pia. A skin disease due to syphilis.

Rup'ture. Hernia (which see). *Rupture of a blood-vessel* means the bursting of the same.

Ruta. Rue: used in enemata for flatulent colic.

S.

S. *Sumendum*, to be taken; also *Signa*, give directions; label.

Sac. A small bag, such as a hernial sac.

Sac'charin. A substitute for sugar, used in diabetic cases; it is usually in the form of tabloids, two of which (½ gr. in each) will sweeten a cup of tea.

Sac'culated. Bagged, or pursed out.

Sa'crum. The lowest division of the backbone, forming part of the pelvis.

Sag'ittal. Arrow-like.

St. Anthony's Fire. Erysipelas.

St. Jacobs's Oil. Contains turpentine and camphor and some essential oil.

St. Vi'tus' Dance. Chorea.

Sal. A salt.

Sal Alem'broth. A salt of corrosive sublimate and chloride of ammonium. *See* ALEMBROTH.

Sal Ammo'niac. Muriate of ammonia. Used as a saline solution in the cells of a battery.

Salicyl'ic Acid. An antiseptic and antipyretic. A favourite drug for allaying the joint-pains of acute rheumatism. Steel instruments must not be put in this acid. Causes depression and singing in the ears. Don't be surprised if your patient has attacks of crying.

Salicyl'ic Wool. An antiseptic wool impregnated with the white crystals of the acid, and a small quantity of glycerine. This wool must not be shaken, or the crystals fall out and cause sneezing.

Saline'. Containing salts. A compound of an acid and an alkali.

Sali'va. The watery fluid poured into the mouth by the salivary glands.

Sal'ivary Glands. Three glands at the back of the lower jaw.

Sa'lol. A white powder composed of salicylic and carbolic. Given internally in acute rheumatism, and also used locally as an antiseptic. Note any decrease of urine.

Salpingi'tis. Inflammation of a tube, particularly of the Eustachian tube. Generally due to gonorrhœa.

Sal'pinx. A tube, either Eustachian or Fallopian.

Saltpe'tre. Nitrate of potassium: diuretic and sedative.

Sal'ufer. Soda-silico-fluoride; a disinfectant. Twenty grains to the pint of water, for external use and syringing.

Salvatel'la. A small vein on the back of the hand.

Salve. An ointment.

Sal Vol'atile. Stimulant, antacid and expectorant. Usual dose, 30 drops in an ounce of water.

Sanguifica'tion. Changing of chyle into blood.

Sanguln'eous. Relating to the blood.

Sa'nies. A thin, fetid, blood-tinged discharge from ulcers, &c.

San'itas. A preparation of ozone used as a disinfectant. Two ounces to a pint of water for syringing and external washing.

San'tonin. A worm expeller. Usually given in cream. After a few doses the sight becomes disordered.

Saphe'na. Two large veins of the leg.

Sapræ'mia. Poisoning of puerperal women by retention of some decomposing matter. The cause being removed, there should be rapid recovery.

Sar'cocele. Enlargement of the testicle.

Sarcolem'ma. The membrane which covers each fibril of muscle.

Sarco'ma. A fleshy tumour.

Sarsaparil'la. A mild diuretic, tonic and laxative, obtained from the root of a Central American vine. Given in strumous and skin cases.

Sarto'rius. The long muscle of the thigh.

Sas'safras. An aromatic stimulant, astringent and diaphoretic.

Satyri'asis. Incontinence in men.

Sav'ine. A local irritant and emmenagogue. Used for criminal purposes. Poison.

Scab. An incrustation formed over a wound.

Sca'bies. The itch; a contagious skin disease due to a parasitic insect. A sulphur bath will probably be ordered (four ounces of sulphide of potassium to thirty gallons of water, in a porcelain bath), in which the patient should be allowed to soak for twenty minutes, and well scrubbed. Disinfect (or burn) all the clothing; be very careful not to let this disgusting disease spread. Vaseline will relieve the soreness caused by scratching.

Scalds. Cover up the scalded part with the dressing ordered (lint soaked in carron oil probably), and expose the part to the air as little as possible. Guard against shock and exhaustion.

Scal'pel. A straight knife; chiefly used in dissecting, but also to scrape bone, &c.

Scap'ula. The shoulder-blade.

Scarifica'tion. Small incisions for blood-letting; used instead of cupping.

Scar'ificator. A small box-like instrument fitted with many little blades, and used to perform scarification.

Scarlati'na. Scarlet fever; an infectious fever accompanied by redness of the skin, and most common in children. Period of incubation, four to eight days; rash on second day. The rash shows chiefly on the chest and back, and lasts about a week. Then the fever subsides. Desquamation lasts about five weeks, and this is the infectious period. Keep the room cool and well-ventilated; a sheet soaked in carbolic hung over the door. Perfect isolation of the sick room is necessary. Sponging may be ordered during the fever; in the after stage, anoint the body daily with carbolic vaseline. Temperature night and morning, and light diet so long as the fever lasts. If the throat is very sore, painting with glycerine and borax will relieve it. A steam kettle also helps. Watch during convalescence for discharge from the ears, &c., swelling of glands, dropsy, scanty urine, and signs of albumin. Flannel should be worn. The desquamation of the hard skin of the feet can be hurried by painting on a mixture of equal parts of salicylic acid and collodion. Thoroughly disinfect the room and its contents, yourself, and your patient, before you leave the case. The best method is to burn a pound of sulphur in the room; give your patient a carbolic bath, take one yourself (including the head), and put on fresh clothing. *See* FUMIGATION; *also* CHOLERA.

Scheele's Green. Arsenite of copper. Poison. Minute doses, given for diarrhœa.

Schizomyce'tes. A general term for all classes of bacteria.

Schneide'rian Mem'brane. The lining membrane of the top of the nose.

Schwann Substance. White sheath of nerve-fibre.

Sciat'ica. Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve—the large nerve of the hip. A very painful disease. Such local treatment as the injection of morphine, atropine, or theine, or the application of blisters, or cupping, may be left to the nurse. Keep the patient warm. Light food; probably no wine.

Scil'læ. Squills.

Scir'rhus. A hard tumour of a cancerous character.

Scleroder'ma. A chronic disease of the skin causing hardness. Turkish baths and rubbing in of lanolin or other ointment.

Sclero'ma. A hardening of the tissues. *Scleroma neotorum.* Infantile disease. Rare, very fatal.

Sclerot'ica. The opaque outer membrane of the eyeball.

Scolio'sis. Lateral curvature of the spine.

Scorbu'tus. Scurvy; a skin disease marked by dejection and anæmia, and caused by want of vegetable food. Plenty of green vegetables and lemons needed in the diet. Do not let the patient sit up or make any sudden movement, or syncope may be the result.

Scoto'ma. A dark spot in the field of vision, due to derangement of the sight.

Scott's Dressing. Strips of lint spread with mercurial ointment.

Scrof'ula. Constitutional debility, with a tendency to tuberculosis. Characterised by swelling and suppuration of the glands of the neck. Fresh air, nourishing diet, cod-liver oil, and attention to the general health are necessary. The glands may have to be removed, in which case an anæsthetic will be given, a drainage tube inserted, and a dry dressing put on.

Scro'tocele. Hernia of the scrotum.

Scro'tum. The bag which holds the testicles.

Scruple. A weight equal to 20 grs. troy or 1·295 gramme.

Scur'vy. Scorbutus (which see).

Scybala. Fæces passed as hard dry balls.

Seba'ceous. Fatty, secreting oily matter.

Seborrhœ'a. Excessive secretion of the sebaceous glands.

Sec'ondary Disease. A disease consequent on another disease gone before.

Sec'ond Inten'tion. The healing of a wound by means of

granulation, or the growing of new skin.

Secre'tion. Substance separated from the blood by a natural function of the body.

Sed. *Sedes*, a stool.

Sed'ative. A soothing medicine.

Seld'litz Powder. A popular aperient in the form of two powders, which, when mixed, effervesce.

Sel'gel's Syrup. A decoction of aloes, with borax, capsicum, gentian, taraxacum, treacle, rectified spirits, &c.

Se'men. The secretion of the testicles.

Semeiol'ogy. The doctrine of the signs and symptoms of disease.

Semicir'cular Canals. Three canals of the internal ear.

Sem'inal. Relating to the semen.

Senil'ity. Decline of power after passing the climacteric.

Sen'na. A disagreeable rapid aperient, usually given as a black draught. The syrup of senna is best disguised if given in coffee.

Sen'sory Nerves. Those which convey impressions to the brain.

Sep'sis. The condition of putrefaction.

Sep'tic. Anything that causes putrefaction.

Septicæ'mia. Septic matter in the blood; blood-poisoning. A serious illness, especially in a surgical ward, as it may spread from one patient to another. Watch for suppression of urine. Keep vomit for inspection. Use disinfectants freely.

Sep'tum. The division between two cavities; such as *septum ventriculorum*, which separates the right ventricle from the left.

Seque'læ. Morbid conditions remaining after, and consequent on, some former illness.

Seques'trum. A fragment of dead bone removed from the body.

Serpenta'ria. A drug used as a nerve stimulant. Diaphoretic and diuretic.

Se'rum. The fluid of the blood in which the corpuscles float. Different sera now much used hypodermically. Always watch for rise of temperature and rash.

Ses'sile. Having no stem (applied to tumours).

Se'ton. A thread of silk drawn through the skin and left to maintain irritation.

Shin'gles. *See* HERPES.

Shock. Sudden prostration due to painful impressions: a frequent cause of death after operations and accidents, especially after burns. It is best met by stimulants and warmth.

Sial'agogue. A medicine causing increased salivation

Sib'ilant. A hissing sound heard on auscultation.

Sig. Abbreviation of *signetur*, let it be labelled.

Sig'moid. Like the Greek letter s, applied especially to a bend of the colon before the rectum.

Signa. Label.

Sil'icate Bandage. Saturate ordinary bandages in a solution of silicate and soda and a little chalk. Put on over a domette bandage.

Sin'apism. A mustard plaster.

Sin'ciput. The upper fore part of the head.

Sin'ew. A tendon uniting a muscle to a bone.

Si'nus. A passage leading from an abscess, or some inner part, to an external opening.

Si op. sit. *Si opus sit*, if necessary.

Sitz-bath. A hip-bath.

Skate Roll. A massage movement; take the limb in both hands, and glide and roll from the extremity towards the heart.

Slough. Pronounce *sluf*. Dead matter thrown off by gangrene or ulcers.

Small-pox. *See* VARIOLA.

So'dium. The base of common salt. The *bicarbonate* is a favourite remedy for acidity of the stomach. The *chloride* is an emetic. The *sulphate* a purge. The *nitrate*, given in epilepsy, &c., may cause serious symptoms. *Sodamint* is a preparation given for indigestion.

Sol. A solution.

Soleus. A muscle in the calf of the leg.

Solv. Dissolve.

Som'nal. Hypnotic. Action prompt.

Somnam'bulism. Walking in the sleep.

So'por. An unnaturally profound sleep.

Soporif'ic. An agent which induces sleep.

Sor'des. Brown crusts about the lips and teeth of a feverish patient. They should be carefully washed away with soft linen dipped in a weak solution of Condy. The linen should be burnt.

Souffle. Sound heard on auscultation.

Sound. A probe-like instrument used for exploring.

Sp. Abbreviation for *spiritus*, spirit.

Spanæ'mia. Poorness of blood.

Spasm. Sudden involuntary movement.

Spas'tic. Inducing contraction.

Spat'ula. A flat, flexible, blunt knife, used for spreading ointments and poultices. Also in a smaller form, used to press down the tongue when the throat has to be examined. Every nurse should carry a spatula.

Specif'ic. Applied to a medicine, it means infallible; applied to a disease, it means of special character.

Spec'ulum. A polished instrument for examining the interior cavities of the body.

Spermace'ti Ointment.

Soothing: chiefly used to dress blisters.

Spermatorrhœ'a. Involuntary flow of semen.

Spermatozo'a. Animalcules found in the semen.

Sphace'lism. Gangrene.

Sphe'noid. Wedge-shaped bone of the cranium.

Sphinc'ter. A circular muscle which contracts the orifice of an organ.

Sphyg'mograph. An instrument affixed to the wrist, which moves with the beat of the pulse and registers the rate and character of the beats.

Spi'ca. A spiral bandage done with a roller in a series of figure eights. Most used for the shoulder, groin, thumb, and great-toe.

Spi'na Bi'fida. A congenital malformation of the spine, forming a kind of tumour. Found in infants, and often terminating fatally. Never let the child lie on its back. Usual treatment is tapping and subsequent dressing of absorbent wool, rather tightly strapped on. Watch for convulsions, signs of brain mischief, or paralysis.

Spi'nal Cord. The marrow of the spine.

Spi'nal Curv'ature. Constitutional curving of the spine. When accompanied by caries of the spine it is called Pott's disease. A Sayre's jacket of plaster of Paris, applied during suspension, will probably be used. Long cases, needing good food and prevention of sores and the recumbent position.

Spine. The back-bone or vertebral column.

Spirom'eter. An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

Spis'sated. Thickened.

Spleen. An oval body to the left of the stomach. Forms and purifies the blood. Hæmorrhage is peculiarly liable to occur after any operation on the spleen. Such operations are always serious, and need careful nursing.

Splen'culus. A second little spleen.

Splen'ic Flexure. Bend of the colon on the left side, near the spleen.

Spleni'tis. Inflammation of the spleen.

Sple'nius. A muscle of the back.

Splints. Stiff pieces of board or material used to secure rest to some injured part. The most common are wooden splints, but iron, tin, felt, gutta-percha, &c., are used. An *angular* splint has one part at right angles to the other, and is used for the arm, the elbow occupying the angle. An *interrupted* splint has the part just over the wound removed to facilitate the dressing. The nurse's duty is to keep splints clean

and pad them for use. The pads should be linen stuffed with antiseptic wool, made slightly larger than the splint; the padding must be even. The pad can either be sewn on by cross threads on the wrong side of the splint, or fastened on by three bands of strapping going right round the splint. When necessary, the pads near a discharging wound should be covered with oil-silk.

Spondyii'tis. Inflammation of the spine.

Spongiopi'line. A spongy material backed with waterproof, and very useful for fomentations.

Sporad'ic. A disease which is not epidemic, but occurs in one or two isolated cases in a district.

Sprain. Severe strain of a joint without dislocation. Cold water bandages is the favourite mode of treatment, but severe sprains sometimes need splints, ice-bags, and all the time and trouble given a fracture.

Sprue. Eastern form of dysentery. Rest, warmth, simple diet.

Spu'rious Pains. False labour pains, leading to no result, and sometimes occurring weeks before confinement.

Spu'tum. Expectorated matter from the mouth.

Squa'mous. A scaly state of the skin in disease.

Squill. Drug used as an expectorant and diuretic. Watch for diarrhœa and sickness. Overdose poisons.

SS. *Semi*, a half.

Sta'bile. Steady application of an electrode to a part.

Staff. A lithotomy instrument used to guide the knife.

Stape'dius. A muscle of the internal ear.

Sta'pes. A stirrup-like bone of the internal ear.

Staphisa'gria. Used in ointment to destroy pediculi or cure prurigo.

Staphylo'ma. Any protrusion on the back surface of the eye.

Starch Bandage. Mix some starch with warm water in the ordinary way, and paint it on a bandage that has been washed, and is not stiff. Some strips of torn plastic board soaked in starch will also probably be wanted. Used to set fractures.

Sta'sis. Defective circulation of the blood.

Stat. *Statim*, immediately.

Steato'ma. A fatty encysted tumour.

Stear'ine Bandage. Cut up paraffin, and put in a vessel, and put vessel in pan of boiling water. Immerse gauze bandages in the melted wax. Put on hot over a flannel bandage.

Steato'sis. Fatty degeneration.

Steno'sis. Contraction of an organ.

Stercora'ceous. Resembling the fæces.

Ster'ile. Barren: inability to have children.

Sterilisa'tion. Rendered free from germs generally by boiling.

Ster'num. The breast-bone.

Sternu'tatory. An agent which causes sneezing.

Ster'torous. The snoring sound of breathing heard in apoplexy, &c.

Stethom'eter. Instrument for measuring the movement of the chest.

Steth'oscope. A tube used for listening to the sounds of the chest and heart; one end is placed against the patient's chest, and the ear of the listener at the other end. The *binaural* stethoscope has two flexible ends to apply to the ears of the listener.

Sthen'ic. Strong, active.

Stig'mata. Marks on the skin.

Still-born. Born after fourth month, but without having made a complete breath.

Stillin'gia. Drug used as a purge; also in cases of syphilis.

Stim'ulant. That which causes temporary increase of the vital energy.

Stom'ach-pump. An instrument used for emptying the stomach by the mouth: also to feed refractory patients.

Stomati'tis. Inflammation of the mouth, and ulceration. Most common in infants. Attend to the diet, give a mild purgative; wash the mouth out frequently with a little borax or Condy's fluid.

Stools. Discharge from the anus. *See* MOTIONS.

Strabis'mus. Squinting; *divergent* when the eye turns out; *convergent* when it turns in.

Strabot'omy. Operation to remedy squinting.

Stramo'nium. A drug used as a sedative. Overdose poisons.

Stran'gulated. A hernia which cannot be reduced by taxis, but needs operation.

Stran'gury. Painful passing of urine in drops. Hot sponge to part, hot baths, &c., may be ordered.

Strap'ping. Strong soap plaster or diachylon.

Streptococ'ci. Chain form of bacteria.

Stric'ture. Contraction. Usually applied to the urethra, and consequent inability to pass urine.

Strid'ulous. A creaking sound in breathing.

Stro'ma. The tissue which forms the foundation of an organ.

Strophan'thus. A poison, used in small doses as a heart stimulant. Diuretic.

Stroph'ulus. Infantile skin disease, due to derangement of the bowels.

Stru'ma. Scrofula; or a scrofulous swelling.

Strych'nine. A poison, used as a nerve and spinal stimu-

lant. Antidotes: an emetic, strong tea, ether inhalation.

Stupe. A fomentation.

Stu'por. State of unconsciousness.

Sty'racis. Storax. Used as an ointment in scabies.

Styp'tic. Agent to arrest bleeding; astringent.

Subcla'vian. Under the shoulder blade.

Subcutan'eous. Under the skin.

Subluxa'tion. Sprain and partial dislocation.

Subsul'tus. Involuntary twitching.

Subtep. Lukewarm.

Suc'cus. Fresh juice of a plant.

Succus'sion. Shaking the patient to detect fluid.

Sudam'ina. Pimples caused by perspiration.

Su'dor. Perspiration.

Sudorif'ic. An agent causing perspiration.

Suffu'sion. Fluid poured out of its natural organ into the surrounding parts.

Sug'ar. To test for sugar in urine boil together a drachm of urine and a drachm of piric acid, add half drachm of liquor potassæ, reboil; if sugar be present the colour will be intense deep red, nearly black.

Suggilla'tion. Livid spots on the body.

Sul'phonal. Crystalline tasteless substance, used as an hypnotic. Give two hours before bed-time. Note any headache next day. Overdose poisons.

Sul'phur. Used as a laxative. The ointment is used for skin diseases, particularly scabies.

Sulphu'ric Acid. Vitriol. A poison; the antidotes are lime-water, potash-water, oil and milk.

Sum. *Sumat*, let him take.

Sum'bul. Antispasmodic and stimulant. Given chiefly for neuralgia and hysteria.

Sunstroke. Brain mischief caused by heat. Symptoms: Headache, sickness, confusion of ideas, refusal of food. Put patient in darkened room, and keep quiet. Ice to head.

Supercil'ium. The eyebrow.

Superfœta'tion. Supposed conception by a woman already pregnant.

Supina'tion. Turning the palm of the hand upwards.

Suppos'itory. A solid medicine, usually cone-shaped, introduced into the rectum or vagina. Dip your finger and the suppository into some oil and pass the suppository as far up as you can.

Suppres'sion. Failure of the kidneys to secrete urine.

Suppura'tion. Gathering of pus under the skin.

Supra-re'nal. Above the kidney. Disease of the supra-renal capsule is called Addison's Disease. Serum sometimes used.

Su'ral. Relating to the calf of the leg.

Sur'gical Kidney. Pyelitis or stone in the bladder, associated with inflammation.

Suspens'ory. A bandage to suspend the scrotum.

Su'tures. Silk, silver thread, or catgut used to sew a wound or tie an artery. Also the union of flat bones by their margins.

S. V. G. *Spiritus vini gallici*, brandy; S. V. R., *spiritus vini rectificatus*, or alcohol; S. F., *spiritus frumenti*, or whisky.

Syco'ma. Fig-like excrescence.

Syco'sis. Inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard and whiskers.

Sympleph'aron. Adhesion of the eyelids.

Syme's Amputation. Amputation at the ankle joint.

Sympathet'ic Nerve. A nerve beside the spine.

Sym'physis. Growing together of bones.

Symp'tom. A sign by which diseases are recognised.

Synarthro'sis. Immovable union of bones.

Syn'cope. Suspension of the heart's action and consequent state of swoon. Stimulation, warmth and artificial respiration may have to be tried. Put the patient flat on his back and open the windows.

Syndesmi'tis. Inflammation of the ligaments.

Syno'vial Fluid. The liquid secreted in the ligaments which lubricates the joints.

Synovi'tis. Inflammation of the synovial membrane of a joint.

Syph'ilis. Venereal disease, specific and contagious. There are three stages, the one marked by primary symptoms, the second a period of outbreak, and the third certain well-marked sequelæ. In dressing all sores in these cases the nurse must be most careful to use forceps, and to burn soiled dressings. Where mercury is given watch for symptoms of poisoning. *Infantile* syphilis is inherited; the infant looks wizened and old, head large. There is a coppery stain on the buttocks, or a mucous patch at the anus.

Syr. *Syrupus*, a syrup.

Syringot'omy. Cutting open a fistula.

Sys'tole. The contraction of the heart in its beat.

T.

Ta'bes. Wasting; *dorsalis*, a disorder of the spinal marrow, marked by loss of power over the voluntary muscles; *mesenteric*, consumption of the bowels. Common in improperly fed infants. Diet important, generally milk and meat juice. Keep warm and quiet and clean.

Tac'tile. Relating to the touch.

Tæ'nia. The tape-worm. When a purge has been given with the object of expelling this worm, it is the duty of the nurse to sift the evacuation through fine muslin, and see that the head (which is round with two suckers) of the creature comes away. If merely the long flat joints of the worm are expelled, the trouble will grow again.

Tal'ipes. Club-foot. *Talipes valgus*, the foot turned outwards; *varus*, the foot turned inwards; *equinus*, the heel lifted from the ground; *calcaneous*, heel projected downwards.

Tampons'. Plugs of antiseptic wool enclosed in gauze, and used for introducing into the vagina, &c. Sometimes a capsule containing carbolic, thymol, &c., is enclosed in the middle of the tampon, and is broken just before use, so that the antiseptic permeates the whole plug. A string is usually attached to the plug to aid in its withdrawal. Tampons can be bought, but in hospitals are generally made by the nurses.

Tan'nin. An astringent vegetable principle, used as a styptic, and given internally for hæmorrhage, dysentery, &c.

Tan'sy. A favourite household remedy derived from a common plant. Promotes menses, and is diuretic.

Tape-worm. Tænia.

Tapote'ment. A massage movement; the hand is lightly clenched and held hammer-like, used to beat the muscles with swift short strokes. All beating movements are sometimes included under this term.

Tapping. *See* ASPIRATION.

Tarax'acum. Dandelion; a laxative and tonic.

Tar'sus. The seven small bones across the instep.

Tar'tar. Incrustation on the teeth if they are not kept clean.

Tar'tar Emet'ic. Potassio-tartrate of antimony; an emetic; or in small doses a sedative.

Taxis. Hand-manipulation for restoring a part to its natural position, such as reducing a hernia.

T. D. *Ter die*, three times a day.

Teeth. The two middle teeth of the lower jaw, should appear about the seventh month. During teething a child is fractious and liable to convulsions. Carefully regulate bowels and avoid chills.

Te'la. Certain web-like tissues.

Tem'perature. Degree of heat. The average temperature of the body in health is 98·4° Fahr., but it rises slightly at night and falls in the early morning. A temperature of 100° indicates the presence

of fever; a temperature of 104° is serious. In collapse, the temperature falls below the normal point, and may be only 96°. The temperature of a sick-room should be 60° as a rule, rather lower for surgical cases, rather higher for chest cases.

Temp. Dext. To the right temple.

Tem'ples. The part of the forehead between the outer corner of the eye and the hair.

Tem'poral. Two bones at the side of the skull containing the organs of hearing.

Tenac'ulum. Small surgical hook used to draw out bleeding arteries while they are tied.

Ten'don. A sinew, a cord of fibrous white muscle.

Tenes'mus. Constant futile straining to evacuate the bowel.

Tenot'omy. Cutting a tendon under the skin by means of a small knife specially devised for the purpose. As a rule no anæsthetic is used.

Ten'sion. Stretching.

Ten'sor. A muscle which stretches.

Tent. A prepared roll of lint or cylinder for keeping open a passage.

Ter'ebene. A preparation of oil of turpentine. From 5 to 20 drops on a lump of sugar acts as an expectorant. A teaspoonful to a pint of water for an inhalation. Antiseptic.

Terebin'thina. Turpentine.

Ter'minals. The extremities of a conductor of a battery.

Ter'tian. An intermittent fever with attacks every third day.

Test'ing. Finding out the constituents of the urine by means of chemicals. The common tests include acid or alkali reaction, deposits of urates, phosphates or oxalate of lime; pus, blood, chlorides, bile-pigment, albumin and sugar.

Tes'ticles. The two glands of the scrotum, which secrete the semen.

Testi'tis. Inflammation of the testicle. May be specific, tubercular or syphilitic.

Tet'anus. Lock-jaw. Severe spasms occur at intervals, during which try and prevent the patient biting his tongue or in any way injuring himself. Perfect quiet and darkness, as the least irritation renews the spasms. Death may occur about third or fifth day. Pancreatised enemata every two hours, day and night, will probably be ordered; also injections of some opiate to arrest the pain. Food and medicine can seldom be taken by the mouth in these cases.

Thal'lin. A rarely used antipyretic.

The'ca. The sheath of a nerve.

The'in. Caffein; the alkaloid of tea.

The'nar. The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

Theobro'ma. Oil used in making up medicated pessaries.

Therapeu'tics. The branch of medicine which treats of the application of remedies and all forms of cure.

Thermo-cau'tery. Cauterisation performed by means of heat generated on galvanic principles.

Thermom'eter. An instrument meant to measure the degree of heat.

Therm'opile. An arrangement for generating heat in electricity.

Thomas's Splint. For hip disease; a splint passing right down the body holding the diseased side stiff. A patten is worn on the foot on the well side, and the child can walk with crutches, or lie flat; but cannot sit.

Thoracente'sis. Puncture of the thorax, as the tapping for pleurisy.

Tho'rax. The chest; the cavity which holds the heart and lungs.

Thread-worm. Small parasitic worm in the rectum; common only in children. Injections of salt water or quassia may be ordered.

Thrombo'sis. The consequent evils attending the presence of a *thromus*, or coagulation of the blood, which, forming into a clot, obstructs some blood-vessel.

Thrush. *See* APHTHÆ.

Thy'mol. An antiseptic, used as a solution or spray, also as an ointment.

Thy'mus. A gland at the root of the neck.

Thy'roid. The name of the largest *cartilage* of the larynx, and of a *gland* in the front of the neck. Thyroid extract may be given medicinally in myxædema, goitre, &c.

Tib'ia. The shin-bone: the larger bone of the lower leg.

T. I. D. *Ter in die*, three times a day.

Tic-doul'oureux. Neuralgia of the face, particularly about the temples.

Tinc'ture. An alcoholic solution of a drug.

Tin'ea. Diseases of the skin due to a vegetable parasite. *See* RINGWORM.

Tin'nitus Au'rium. A ringing in the ears.

Ti'sane. Barley-water.

Tis'sue. The texture of a part.

Tocol'ogy. The science of the diseases of women.

Tol'erance. Capacity to take a certain drug.

Ton'ic. (1) A medicine which braces up the general health chiefly by increasing the appetite. (2) Term applied to continuous spasms, in opposition to clonic.

Tonsill'tis. Quinsy. Inflammation of tonsils. Generally caused by cold or weakness. Difficulty in swallowing, so give bread and milk and soft food. Hot salt bags to neck and up towards ears. Swelling often disappears suddenly on fourth day, but it may go on to suppuration.

Ton'sils. Two oval bodies on either side of the throat at the opening of the pharynx. When these glands are removed a special tonsil guillotine is used; the patient does not have an anæsthetic; rest from talking and eating, and ice to suck will be the nursing treatment.

Tor'mina. Twisting pain in the bowels.

Tor'por. Lethargy and want of feeling.

Tor'sion. Twisting an artery to arrest bleeding.

Torticol'lis. Wry-neck. Very often the least touch about the head in these cases will cause painful spasm, so the nurse must be careful. Rest and counter-irritation are usually tried; or, in obstinate cases, an operation is performed, and the contracted nerve is stretched.

Tour'niquet. An instrument used to exert pressure on an artery and so arrest bleeding.

Toxæ'mia. A poisoned state of the blood.

Tox'ic. Poisonous.

Toxicol'ogy. Science of poisons.

Tr. Abbreviation for *tinctura*, tincture.

Trabec'ula. A fibrous band, such as the medullary fibres of the brain.

Tra'chea. The windpipe; the air passage from the larynx to the bronchi.

Trachi'tis. Croup (which see).

Tracheot'omy. The operation of making an opening into the windpipe, and inserting a tube so that the patient breathes through the tube instead of through the mouth. This is performed in cases such as diphtheria, where the membrane is causing suffocation; or scalded throat, where the swelling is closing the larynx. The nursing is most important. A tent-bed into which the steam of a kettle can be directed must be prepared; hang a thermometer over the patient's head, and keep it at 65°. Remove the inner tube when necessary, or once an hour, clean it quickly, and replace it immediately. Have at hand feathers, basin of water, and oil for the cleaning process. The nurse must remember that the tube must be kept clear at all cost, or death will result. Sometimes a small piece of flannel wrung out in hot water and changed every few minutes is kept over the opening of the tube.

Tra'gus. The small eminence just inside the ear.

Trance. State of unnatural sleep; catalepsy.

Transfu'sion. The transfer of the blood from one person into the blood-vessels of another. In cases of loss of blood, and consequent fear of death of a patient, a student or nurse is rarely asked to permit some of their blood to be drawn off by an aspirator-like instrument, and passed straight into the blood-vessels of the arm of the patient.

Transuda'tion. Oozing through the pores.

Trape'zium. Bone of the wrist.

Trape'zius. A large muscle between the shoulders.

Trau'ma. A wound or injury. Thus *traumatic gangrene* is gangrene arising from a wound.

Tre'mor. Involuntary trembling.

Trepan'. A circular saw used for trephining.

Trephin'ing. Removing a circular piece of bone from the skull.

Trian'gular Bandage. A bandage the shape of a right-angled triangle, very useful in emergencies, and for minor casualties.

Tri'ceps. Certain muscles with three heads

Trichia'sis. Inversion of the eyelashes towards the eye.

Trichino'sis. A disease caused by a spiral worm found in swine's flesh, and called *trichina*.

Trichoceph'alus. Thread-worm.

Tricus'pid Valve. The right valve of the heart between the auricle and ventricle.

Trigem'inus. Fifth pair of cranial nerves.

Trini'trine. A name for nitro-glycerine, given in angina pectoris, epilepsy, &c.; it increases the heart's action.

Tri'onal. New hypnotic. Acts very rapidly.

Tris'mus. Lock-jaw. *Trismus nascentium*, nine-day fits, a rare infantile disease, very fatal. *See* TETANUS.

Tro'car. The perforating instrument used to draw off fluids from the body.

Trochan'ter. Two processes at the juncture of the neck and shaft of femur.

Troche. A medicinal lozenge.

Troch'lear. The fourth pair of cranial nerves.

Tro'na. Egyptian carbonate of soda.

Troph'ic. Relating to nutrition.

Trophoneuro'sis. Lack of nutrition arising from nerve defect.

Trunc'ate. Without branches.

Truss. A bandage or belt for retaining a hernia in place.

Tuberculo'sis. Disease caused by a bacillus to which there

is, as a rule, an inherited tendency. Tubercle of the lungs is called phthisis. It is connected with scrofula, and except in tubercular typhoid, it generally attacks one organ chiefly, and thus gives us tubercular meningitis, and so on.

Tufnell's Diet. Ten ounces of solids to 8 of fluids: used in aneurism cases.

Tuberos'ity. Bony eminence.

Tumefac'tion. A swelling.

Tu'mour. An enlargement due to a permanent morbid growth. Tumours may be *simple* or *malignant;* in the first case, they are not dangerous in themselves; in the second case, they are cancerous. Also they may be *solid* or *cystic.* An operation for the removal of the growth is the usual treatment; an anæsthetic will probably be given and spray used; antiseptic dressing.

Tu'nica. A term applied to several membranes.

Tur'binated Bones. Two top-shaped bones of the nose.

Turges'cence. Swelling caused by fulness of the blood-vessels.

Tur'pentine. Used in washing the skin, if it is necessary to remove all grease. Also used to sprinkle on a fomentation where counter-irritation is required; it must not be left on too long. Styptic and antiseptic. Relieves flatulence and expels worms. Give small dose on sugar, large dose suspended in yolk of egg. Overdose poisons. *See* TEREBENE.

Tus'sis. A cough.

Tympani'tes. Wind-dropsy; a distended state of the abdomen caused by gas in the intestines or peritoneal cavity.

Tym'panum. Cavity of the middle ear, commonly called the drum.

Typhli'tis. Inflammation of the mucous surface of the cæcum.

Ty'phoid Fever. A continued fever, usually attended with ulceration of the bowels, and a rose-coloured eruption on the abdomen appearing on the seventh day. The patient is kept flat in bed and not allowed to move; fever diet every two hours, day and night (any solid food may cause perforation of the bowels and death); the temperature taken night and morning, or for the first ten days every four hours. Take precautions against bed-sores. If ordered to sponge the patient, put a little toilet vinegar into the water; cold pack or baths may be ordered. The fever may last three weeks, and complications often follow, so the symptoms must be watched for and reported. Typhoid is infectious through the excreta, and the nurse must be careful to keep a solution of carbolic

in the bed-pan and to well flush the drains and put down a liberal supply of disinfectants. All the patient's body linen and bed-clothing must be soaked in carbolic before being sent to the wash. Personally the nurse must hold her breath while attending to the patient's wants, or leaning over the bed, and afterwards rinse her mouth with a little Condy. *See* FUMIGATION.

Ty'phus Fever. A highly infectious fever. Keep the room well ventilated; fever diet (also beaten eggs), and directly the crisis is past, fowls, fish and chops may be given. Cold bath or sponging may be ordered; temperature every four hours. Rash comes out on seventh day, crisis about twelfth day. Towards the crisis, heart failure is possible, and stimulants should be at hand. The convalescence is rapid as a rule. The utmost care must be exercised to disinfect the patient, the room, and everything that has been in it. Burn as much of the patient's body linen as possible. Watch for retention of the urine, or signs of lung mischief. *See* FUMIGATION. *See* also the rules with regard to disinfection given under CHOLERA. The nurse must live well herself, and be careful of her health; must wear only washing dresses,

Tyrotox'icon. An alkaloid developed in milk, and supposed to be the cause of ice-cream poisoning.

Tyson's Glands. Sebaceous glands about the penis.

U.

Ul'cer. A sore attended by discharge. Ulcers are *local* when confined to one spot; *constitutional* when liable to appear on different parts of the body. They are usually dressed with stimulating lotions or powdered oxide of zinc, the dressing firmly bandaged on to support the part. Burn all soiled dressings immediately. Some surgeons treat "bad legs" by strapping, cut in strips an inch and a half broad, and put on one overlapping the other right up the leg.

U'lexine. A diuretic obtained from the gorse. Used in chest cases, as it acts on the respiration.

Ul'na. The larger bone of the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

Ul'nar. The name of an artery and a vein running beside the ulna.

Umbil'ical Cord. The funis; the cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta.

Umbil'icus. The navel, the scar in the centre of the abdomen where the funis was attached.

Un'ciform Os. A hook-shaped bone of the wrist.

Unguen'tum. An ointment; abbreviation, *ung.*

Un'guis. A finger-nail.

Un'ion. *See* FIRST and SECOND INTENTION.

Unip'arous. Bearing one at a birth.

U'rachus. The urinary cord of the fœtus.

Uræ'mia. Presence of urea in the blood; a symptom of Bright's disease, or other disease of the kidneys. Cupping or poulticing over the kidneys may be ordered. Measure and test urine. Watch for convulsions.

Uræ'mic Fit. Bears some resemblance to an epileptic seizure, but there is no flexing of the thumbs, and the breath has an odour of chloroform. Prevent the patient from injuring himself.

U'rate. Uric acid and a base.

Ure'a. The chief solid constituent of urine. To test for an excess of urea, take two drachms of urine, concentrate by evaporation to one drachm, add equal parts of nitric acid, and if there be any excess the nitrate of urea will crystallise out in abundance.

U'reter. The canal between the kidney and the bladder, down which the urine passes.

U'rethane. An odourless agreeable hypnotic, introduced in 1885. It is the ethyl salt of carbonic acid.

Ure'thra. The canal between the bladder and the penis through which the urine is discharged.

Urethri'tis. Inflammation of the urethra.

Urethrot'omy. Incision of the urethra to remedy stricture.

U'ric Acid. Lithic acid; its presence in urine is discovered by its resemblance in colour to cayenne pepper. Frequently present in gout. Liquor potasse dissolves this red deposit.

Uridro'sis. Urea in the perspiration.

U'rine. The fluid secreted by the kidneys. The normal amount secreted in the 24 hours varies from 30 to 50 ounces in an adult, 10 to 15 in a child, 8 to 10 in an infant. The normal colour is pale amber and clear, the specific gravity is from 1·018 to 1·025. The reaction should be slightly acid, save after meals, when it is slightly alkaline. There should be no appreciable sediment. The following may be present in urine, and discovered by chemical tests: sugar, albumin, bile pigment, chlorides, blood, pus, urates, uric acid, phosphates, and oxalate of lime.

Urinom'eter. A small glass instrument with a graduated

stem, used for measuring the specific gravity of urine.

Uro'ses. Diseases of the urinary organs.

Uroxan'thin. Yellow-colouring matter of urine.

Urtica'ria. Nettle-rash; a skin disease with eruptions causing great irritation, generally the result of eating some unwholesome food. A purge and a warm soda bath may work a cure, but often only a temporary one, the rash returning again. A soothing lotion (lime water and zinc), dabbed on with a sponge, will relieve the irritation; or a hot bath if very severe.

U'terine. Relating to the uterus.

U'tero-gesta'tion. The period of pregnancy.

U'terus. The womb; a fleshy body in the pelvic cavity about 3 inches long, and shaped like a pear; here the ovum grows during the period of pregnancy and the womb enlarges to hold it. All operations involving the uterus are serious, and must be nursed by strict obstetric rules, especially with regard to the prone condition and the use of antiseptics.

U'vula. A small fleshy body hanging down at the back of the soft palate. When too long it often irritates the throat and has to have a piece cut off. This is a simple operation involving no anæsthetic, and merely requiring that the patient suck ice afterwards, and take only fluid food for a short time.

V.

Vaccina'tion. Inoculation of cow-pox lymph into the arm as a protection from small-pox. Infants must be vaccinated before they are three months old, unless they have a skin eruption or are in bad health. Three days after successful vaccination a pimple should appear at each spot, which grows by the fifth day to a watery blister; by the tenth day the pimples should burst and discharge, and all inflammation be over. About the eighth day a pad of antiseptic wool should be placed over the arm, and kept there as long as necessary.

Vagi'na. The passage leading from the vulva to the uterus. A *vaginal douche* usually consists of a weak solution of Condy or sanitas, or some other disinfectant, injected into the vagina to wash it out. The tube must be oiled and inserted about two inches, and all air be expelled from the syringe before use.

Va'gus. The pneumogastric nerve.

Vale'rian. A nerve sedative with an offensive odour which increases the heart's action,

and is often prescribed in nervous and hysterical complaints.

Val'gus. Bow-legged.

Va'pour. An inhalation.

Va'pour Bath. Wrap the patient in blankets and put a cradle over him; by means of a funnel let the vapour from a lamp pass under the bedclothes, which must be tightly tucked down over the cradle.

Varicel'la. Chicken-pox.

Var'icocele. A swollen and diseased state of the veins of the scrotum.

Var'icose Veins. A swollen state of the veins due to lack of action of the valves. Common in the veins of the leg. An elastic stocking and rest on sofa may do good. The danger is of the vein bursting, in which case pressure must be applied over the bleeding point, and also rather nearer the extremity.

Vario'la. Small-pox. An infectious fever marked by an eruption of red pimples on the third day, which, about the eighth day, begin to dry up, the scab subsequently falling off. Keep the room well ventilated and fairly cool, take the temperature every four hours for the first five days; fever diet frequently administered; if allowed, dust calomel powder on the pimples, and at least try in every way to prevent the patient from scratching them and so causing scars. Sponge the patient with a warm weak solution of carbolic; wash out the mouth and nostrils with Condy; bathe the eyes frequently with plain warm water. Spray the throat with Condy if it is sore. In *confluent* small-pox the eruption all runs together, there is a high state of fever, and great danger, especially about the third and ninth days. Use rags and artincial sponges for washing the patient, and burn them immediately; if possible also use old body linen and burn it. All the bedding, the room, and all its contents must be thoroughly disinfected. *See* FUMIGATION; also CHOLERA. Watch for ulceration of the mouth or nose, inflammation of the eyes and symptoms of chest disease. The infection may last two months.

Va'rix. Varicose veins.

Va'rus. Knock-kneed.

Vas. A vessel, or duct of the body; as *vas deferens*, the duct of the testes.

Vas'cular. Relating to vessels.

Vas'cular System. System of blood-vessels.

Vas'eline. A bland ointment prepared from petroleum, and useful for dressings, greasing suppositories, &c., and occasionally given internally.

Vaso-mo'tor. Causing motion in the vessels; applied to the sympathetic nerves.

Vein. A vessel carrying the blood from the extremities to the heart.

Vene'real. Relating to sexual intercourse. All venereal diseases are contagious, and demand caution on the part of the nurse, and great cleanliness.

Venesec'tion. Bleeding; opening a vein to let out blood. Provide a measuring-glass to receive the blood, and a compress and roller bandage for the dressing.

Ven'ous. Relating to the veins.

Ven'ter. The belly.

Ventila'tion. It is part of the nurse's duty to see that her ward or sick-room is properly ventilated. There are very few diseases in which it is not permissible to have the window open for an inch at the top, taking care that the draught does not blow straight across the bed. Always have a small fire, except in very hot weather.

Ven'tral. Relating to the belly.

Ven'tricles. The two lower chambers of the heart are known as the right and left ventricles.

Vera'trum Vir'ide. A drug obtained from the hellebore, and used as a depressant. It lessens the circulation. Overdose poisons.

Ver'micide. A drug used to expel worms. Also called *vermifuge.*

Ver'miform Appen'dix. A twisting tube, closed at one end, and opening at the other into the cæcum.

Ver'nix Caseo'sa. Cheesy stuff covering the fœtus.

Verru'cæ. Warts.

Ver'tebræ. The small substantial bones which form the back-bone, or vertebral column.

Ver'tex. The crown of the head.

Ver'tigo. Giddiness

Vesi'ca. The bladder.

Vesi'cal. Relating to the bladder.

Ves'icant. A blistering fluid.

Ves'icle. A blister.

Vesic'ular Murmur. The normal sound of inspiration heard on auscultation.

Ves'tibule. A small cavity of the ear; also the angle between the nymphæ.

Vibi'ces. The spots of purpura.

Vica'rious. When one organ performs the work of another. For instance, when bleeding of the nose takes place when menstruation is suppressed.

Vil'li. Fine soft hairs.

Vino'lia. Certain useful patent preparations, such as Vinolia cream.

Vi'num. Wine. *See* S. V. G.

Vir'ulent. Violent, malignant.

Vi'rus. Contagious matter capable of spreading disease if introduced into the system.

Vis'cera. The entrails or intestines.

Vis'cid. Sticky and thick.

Vit'reous Humour. The glass-like fluid in the eyeball, behind the lens.

Vivisec'tion. Scientific internal examination of a living animal.

Vol'atile. That which evaporates quickly.

Volt. A unit of electric force.

Vo'mer. A bone of the nose.

Vom'ica. Pus in the lungs.

Vom'it. Involuntary ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth.

Vul'canite. India-rubber hardened by sulphur, and used to make syringes, speculums, &c.

Vul'nus. A wound.

Vul'va. The external organs of generation of a female.

Vulvi'tis. Inflammation of the vulva.

W.

War'burg's Tinc'ture. Contains quinine: used in pernicious malarial fever.

Wur'ner's Safe Cure. Contains extracts of lycopus, hepatica and gaultheria. Also nitre, alcohol and glycerine.

Water-beds. Should be filled with warm water to which a very little Condy has been added. Empty every fortnight if possible and refill.

Water-brash. Heartburn, with flow of bitter water to the mouth caused by indigestion.

Watt. Unit of electrical energy.

Wharton's Jelly. A peculiar tissue of the umbilical cord.

White Mixture. Purge containing Epsom salts.

Whit'low. Inflammation near a finger-nail, with suppuration. Bread poultice till it comes to a head, and then lance it.

Whoop'ing-cough. Pertussis (which see).

Wolf'fian Bodies. Two glands in the small of the back.

Womb. The uterus.

Wood-wool. An absorbent wool used for dressings.

Wounds. A healthy wound, not uniting by first intention, should fill up from the bottom, the edges should not be red or unequal. An abscess wound should pucker and the centre sink.

Wry-neck. Torticollis.

X.

Xanthelas'ma. Yellow patches on the skin.

Xan'thine. A fungous spore found in living matter.

Xantho'sis. Yellow state of the skin and eyes, caused by internal cancer.

Xeroder'ma. A dry state of the skin.

Xerophthal'mia. Dryness of the eye through lack of tears.

Xi'phoid. A sword-shaped cartilage attached to the breast-bone.

X Rays. Röntgen rays. Certain rays of light capable of penetrating solids, and useful to betray presence of bullets, &c., without probing.

Xy'lol. A hydro-carbon sometimes applied to throat and skin in cases of small-pox.

Y.

Yaws. *See* FRAMBÆSIA.

Yel'low Fever. An epidemic fever marked by a yellow state of the skin, black vomit, &c. The fever is infectious, but the nurse is no more liable to catch it than others not in attendance on the sick. The first feelings are of languor and dyspepsia, followed by twenty-four hours of high fever; if, after these twenty-four hours, the fever declines, there are hopes of recovery. Death may result from violent convulsion or from exhaustion. A mustard plaster to the stomach, or hot mustard bath, allays the sickness and convulsions. Beef-tea decreases the exhaustion. Mild purgatives are good, and any treatment which produces perspiration. The recovery is slow, and food must be given in very small quantities, and be very light. Deafness and blindness may result.

Z.

Zinc. The chloride is used as a caustic and disinfectant, the sulphate as an emetic in cases of poisoning by atropine, opium, &c. The ointment is used for dressing sores, particularly burns and scalds.

Zin'giber. Ginger; given as a carminative.

Zo'na. Shingles in the front of a belt, half round the body.

Zos'ter. Shingles. *See* HERPES.

Zygo'ma. The cheek-bone.

Zy'mine. A pancreatic ferment. Thirty grains of zymine, one scruple of soda, and four ounces of meat, will make a cup of digested beef-tea.

Zymot'ic. A term which includes all epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases arising from germs.

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